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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD
SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND
THE FAMILY

Letter dated 1 August 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the national report by the
Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on social development (see
annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex
circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 98 of the
provisional agenda and brought to the attention of the second session of the
Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/49/150.

ANNEX

Report by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
on social development

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

1. In the year in which the World Summit for Social Development is to be held, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be facing an unprecedented situation in the 50-year-long history of the United Nations, the Organization whose Founding Member it is.
2. As a developing country which embarked upon the road of transition in the late 1980s, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has for the fourth year running been shaken by dramatic events whose impact on social development testifies most tellingly to the close interdependence of social and economic development and political events.
3. The effects of the unconstitutional secession by four of the former republics of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and their premature international recognition coupled with the impact of war in the neighbourhood, the resulting influx of refugees into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in its wake, and, on top of that, the devastating effects of international sanctions imposed without any justification alongside the blockade in the economic, social, humanitarian and other fields, have dramatically jeopardized former positive trends in the area of social development and have led to retrogression in the most vulnerable points.

II. APPROACH TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE RESULTS SCORED
UNTIL THE EARLY 1990s

4. During the long-standing peaceful development in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as the republics presently making up the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the approach to social development was based on the principal assertion that economic and social development are interdependent, and thus also the economic and social policies that were by way of shared and specific instruments designed to improve and promote living standards, the health-related, educational and other capacities of the population and the well-being of the society as a whole.
5. Together with economic policy, social policy was seen as an integral part of the overall developmental policy and, in that context, it was meant to give developmental, preventive and protective effects.
6. Thus the broadly formulated social policy was turned towards the entire population. It was implemented on the principle of distribution according to labour and the principle of solidarity and mutuality. These principles hinged on the assertion that by their work the employed generate funds out of which net earnings are created as the basic source for the coverage of the personal spending of the employee and his family as well as for the financing of cash

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transfers from the social security and welfare sectors, thereby ensuring the coverage of needs and personal expenditure of other population categories and provisions made for the delivery by the health and educational systems of in-kind services to the entire population.

7. The funds for financing social security transfers and health care and educational services were raised as contributions from the income of the enterprise sector and the employed, whereas the financial role of the State was confined to the area of care for the socially vulnerable population unfit for work and, therefore, not or not fully covered by the insurance system.

8. Thus the charted social policy was given effect by highly articulate laws and regulations, covered a broad range of entitlements and an equally ramified network of public institutions built in conformity with international standards and principles.

9. The right to education, granted to the entire population by the Constitution and elaborated in more detail by republic enactments, was given effect through rapid and comprehensive development of all levels of education, ranging from compulsory elementary education (for ages 7-15 years), and secondary education (15-19 years), to post-secondary and higher education (19-21 years and 19-23 years, respectively).

10. The regular educational system also covered, along with that mentioned above, special educational facilities for the disabled.

11. All services in the regular educational system were free of charge.

12. The laws of the republics regulate the right to health insurance and the minimum health care of the entire population. Funds for health care are raised through the compulsory insurance system by payment of contribution on the part of the beneficiary and the employer at proportional rates fixed in a uniform manner. Health care is only partially paid for directly by the beneficiary, in particular for special aspects of care. Funds for health care for persons not directly covered by compulsory insurance or who do not use the right to health care under any other insurance arrangement (for instance, for the unemployed, for persons claiming social welfare and the like), are set aside from the republic budgets.

13. Apart from the adopted concept of equality and socialization, the health policy is characterized by two other salient elements: by according priority to the promotion of health and to preventive health care; and by the continued upgrading of efficiency and accessibility of health care, including high-technology interventions.

14. The disability pension insurance is based on the principle of compulsory insurance coverage against any of the risks associated with this type of insurance: old age, disability and death. Initially, this system covered all employees in the non-agricultural activities of the private and social sectors and the employed in the socially owned agricultural sector, whereas later on it expanded to include active individual farmers as well.

15. Funds for the financing of benefits deriving from entitlements under this insurance scheme are obtained on a pay-as-you-go basis out of the contributions paid as a proportion of the income of the beneficiary (50 per cent) and of that of the employer (50 per cent). The rate of benefit depends on the length of contributory service and the volume of investment as well as on whether individual or family benefit is at issue.

16. The right to unemployment benefits is implemented on the principle of compulsory insurance coverage and funded with contributions from the employer's income and the employee's earnings. A requirement to be met before any entitlement under this insurance scheme can be acquired is earlier contributory service, loss of employment through no fault of the employee, and regular reporting to the employment service. The rights under this type of insurance include the right to unemployment compensation, unemployment allowance (assistance), pension and health insurance, child allowance, mediation in employment matters, reimbursement of costs incurred during preparations for employment, vocational training and retraining.

17. The social welfare system encompasses the welfare of those members of society who are for one reason or another unfit for work, as well as the prevention of different social problems and socially unacceptable and devious behavioural patterns. The direct beneficiaries of social welfare are children deprived of parental care, mentally or physically handicapped children, children from problematic families, educationally neglected children, adults whose earnings are not enough to cover their own subsistence and that of their family because they are unfit for work, sick or advanced in age, adults without a family of their own and with no earnings or insufficient earnings, as well as adults whose behaviour is deviant. The rights stemming from social welfare are given effect by means of direct cash transfers, by delivery of in-kind services to provide for rehabilitation, training for employment and assistance in finding employment, placement in an institution or with another family, or by the provision of community nursing and home care, the services of social workers and other services.

18. The social welfare system also includes financial support to poor families (social welfare allowance) which is paid out, irrespective of the causes of poverty, at a rate proportionate to the level of family earnings on the basis of a means test.

19. Additional forms of welfare geared to protecting the vulnerable sections of the population are also available within the maternity and child care system.

20. Child care encompasses cash and in-kind transfers. The main form of cash benefit is the child allowance, which has in the course of its past development largely played the role of a social welfare measure and was less geared to the population policy goals. In the area of child care, in-kind services are delivered to pre-school and schoolchildren at day care centres and also by pupils' and students' dormitories; just as with child benefits, the sharing of the user in the cost of services provided by such institutions is determined by a means test as a proportion of the total earnings of the family in question.

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21. A wide gamut of rights to maternity care, i.e., the care of expectant and nursing mothers, has also been developed, ranging from paid maternity leave to specific forms of care provided to working mothers at their place of work.
22. It is worth mentioning that Yugoslav legislation has long recognized the right to maternity leave or leave of absence on account of care for the child of the child's father, guardian or adoptive father.
23. All children have equal rights under the law, irrespective of whether they have been born legitimately or out of wedlock.
24. The demographic environment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in which the overall developmental policy measures and the social policy within that framework were enforced and on which they had a feedback effect, is characterized by differences between its regions as great as those existing between the developed and the developing countries. On the one hand, the uninterrupted downward trend in the number of births, inadequate fertility rates (below the reproduction threshold), the growing trend of relatively high mortality rates, the widening area reporting negative natural increment rates, the ageing of the population, particularly female and non-urban populations, are responsible for the population in the largest part of the country assuming the features of a stationary and regressive model. On the other hand, there are regions, the most typical being the province of Kosovo and Metohija as part of the Republic of Serbia, where high birth rates persist, along with high reproduction and natural increment (see para. 26) and a remarkably large share of youth in the breakdown of population by age.
25. Judging by synthetic indicators for the country as a whole, the development of the population in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been characterized for a number of years by sluggish growth and by a declining growth rate which - being at variance with both the depopulation limit and the high demographic pressure - would not cause any concern were it not to imply certain regional disparities attributable to the above-mentioned factors. According to the latest data obtained in the 1991 census, the two constituent republics of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) had a population of 10.41 million. Compared with the earlier census conducted in 1981, this represents a 5 per cent increase, i.e., half the growth registered in the earlier decade (between the two censuses from 1971 to 1981).
26. The main source of population growth in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is the natural increment which, as already mentioned, has been low in the largest part of the country and has had a downward trend: the average annual rate, which was 9.1 per thousand from 1971 to 1981, declined in the subsequent decade to 6.6 per thousand and in the last 1991 census to a mere 4.9 per thousand.
27. External migrations, formerly a positive component contributing to population growth, were negative in the last census decade (1981-1991) and averaged -1.7 per thousand per annum.
28. Viewed at the country level, the population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is relatively young: in 1991 persons under 20 years of age made up

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30.7 per cent, while the share of persons over 60 years was 15.9 per cent. However, owing to the regional disparities in the reproduction pattern, the average is somewhere between the extremely young population, most typical of the province of Kosovo and Metohija, and the rapidly ageing population of other regions, with well-known demographic and social implications. In 1991, the average age of the entire population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was 34.4 years, and life expectancy at birth 71.7 years for the entire population, i.e., 69.0 years for men and 74.6 years for women. The average size of a household was 3.6 members. In the same year, 51.2 per cent of the total population lived in urban areas.

29. The growth of the labour force was slower than the population growth. In 1991, the labour force made up around 45.6 per cent of the total population, or around 4.7 million in absolute terms.

30. Under the impact of a dynamic economic and social development and economic restructuring, the structure of the labour force underwent substantial changes over the years, with a decisive role being played by the creation of new job opportunities in the non-agricultural social sector, especially in industry. For many years and regardless of the relatively vigorous growth pattern, in evidence in a small number of activities, the number of private-sector employees did not account for any remarkable share in the total labour force employed by the non-agricultural sector.

31. Equality of treatment in the area of labour legislation and headway made in the area of education were important factors contributing to vigorous female employment, mostly on a full-time basis on a par with men, so that in 1990 about 38 per cent of the total number of employees in non-agricultural activities (2,640,000) were women.

32. The growth of employment, with minor or major fluctuations, was one of the most vigorous developmental components, except in the mid-1960s when, following the launching of an economic reform, stagnation set in followed by a decline in the number of employees in one particular year. This led to a major exodus of labour, a trend that persisted all through the mid-1970s when the receiving countries closed their labour markets to foreign labour. Although this did not halt the outflow to foreign countries, there emerged a growing repatriation trend, a trend largely spontaneous in nature and evolving without any assistance on the part of the receiving countries.

33. The vigorous creation of job opportunities in the social sector, i.e., in non-agriculture and in urban areas, brought the persistently shrinking share of farm labour down to 22.2 per cent in 1991.

34. However, it should be pointed out that despite the undoubtedly positive effects of dynamic employment on social development, the model of economic development, which encouraged a very large transfer of agricultural population into the non-agricultural categories, urbanization, a wide range of educational opportunities, and especially the model of labour legislation which guaranteed full job safety and numerous benefits stemming from employment in the social sector, led to pressure on employers in the social sector exceeding the sector's absorption capacity. This was partly responsible, even in the years with the

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most vigorous employment patterns, for the growing unemployment rates. The onset of economic crisis precipitated unemployment growth and, as a result, registered unemployment made up 13.8 per cent of the total labour force in 1990.

35. Despite these and other problems, which, as time passed and especially in the years of exacerbated economic crisis, raised to the full extent and in a very harsh manner the question of further sustainability of the heretofore applied model of social development, this model brought about remarkable social progress, which was in evidence up to the early 1980s, and was largely preserved to the early 1990s. The facts given below indicate that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with the per capita gross national product of US\$ 2,530 in 1990, narrowed the gap between itself and the medium-developed countries on the strength of a number of social development indicators.

36. Full national food safety was secured. In 1990 the daily per capita supply of calories was 3,099. The average daily dietary supply included 93 grams of protein, 13.8 milligrams of iron and 5,289 units of vitamin A.

37. The share of food in the structure of household expenditures, which declined over the years, fell in 1990 to 36.0 per cent on average for all types of households. The relative decline of the share of funds used for the purchase of food, as the most inflexible item on the personal spending list, accounted for a constant improvement in household supplies and home appliances. Thus, in 1990, 70.10 per cent of households had an electric water-heater, 86.61 per cent a refrigerator, 72.39 per cent a vacuum cleaner, 64.24 per cent a washing machine and 35.03 per cent a motor car.

38. Up to the early 1990s when the economic crisis worsened, undermining job safety and eroding the real value of earnings, poverty was not a cause of concern and was confined mainly to rural areas.

39. Owing to the highly socialized health care which virtually covers the entire population, as well as to the level of development of the health care services (in 1990: 1 physician per 493 inhabitants; 1 dentist per 2,229; 1 pharmacist per 3,884; 5.8 hospital beds per 1,000) and state-of-the-art equipment and facilities for the delivery of health care services, the Yugoslav health care sector was in a position to extend primary, secondary and tertiary health care to all population categories in tune with the relevant needs and in conformity with the standards applied by the developed countries.

40. In 1988, for instance, 91.20 per cent of children were immunized and protected against six principal diseases requiring immunization. In 1990, 90 per cent of newborns were delivered by trained health personnel. From 1970 to 1990 maternal mortality dropped from 62.2 to 10.3 per 100,000 live births. In 1990, following a persistent downward trend, infant mortality was reduced to 22.8 per thousand, a high rate compared with that of the developed countries, but a major step forward relative, for example, to 1971 when it was as much as 51.4 per thousand. In this respect as well, as with the majority of vital statistics affecting demographic movements, regional disparities were very pronounced. The under-five mortality rate was 26.2 per thousand live births in 1990, compared with 64.4 per thousand in 1970.

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41. Substantial changes were effected in the pattern of morbidity and mortality of the total population. By the end of the 1980s some communicable diseases had been totally eliminated or eradicated, and new health problems have since arisen on account of the increase in the number of chronic non-communicable diseases, the most common being cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, mental disorders, muscular and joint diseases, diabetes, malignant diseases, traumas, and the like. The overall death rate for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1991 was 9.8 per thousand, with an extremely low rate for the province of Kosovo and Metohija of a mere 4.8 per thousand. The most frequent causes of death (accounting for 54 per cent of deaths) were the diseases of the circulatory system (with a prevalence of cardiovascular diseases), followed by neoplasms (with 16 per cent).

42. Public outlays for health care most often varied between 4 and 5 per cent of the gross national product and accounted for 7.4 per cent and 6.6 per cent in 1990 and 1991 respectively.

43. The main synthetic indicators for the development of the educational system - the literacy rate and the average length of schooling - have shown an upward trend for a number of years. Thus, in 1991 the literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and over was 93.3 per cent. In 1980 the average length of schooling for the entire population aged over 25 years was 6.71 years. At the same time, the average length of schooling for the educated population of the same age was 8.09 years and, according to preliminary estimates, it exceeded 8.5 years in 1990.

44. The primary enrolment rate in compulsory eight-year-long primary schools has for years been within the range of 88 per cent (net) and was at that level for boys and girls alike in 1990. The number of early drop-outs from compulsory primary education, who made up some 50 per cent of the total enrolment figure, primarily girls, in the 1970s was substantially reduced by 1990, so that the number of completers compared with the total enrolment figure in the first form amounted to 84 per cent, and remained lower for girls in the same year (68 per cent) relative to the number of girls enrolled in the first form. After long-standing earlier growth, the secondary enrolment figure reached 66 per cent (gross) in 1990.

45. The post-secondary and academic enrolment (following completion of 12-year-long primary and secondary education) was 19 per cent (gross) in 1990, so that this educational level covered 14.9 per thousand of population in that year. In the same year, 1.8 students per thousand of population took their degree from post-secondary schools and universities.

46. Apart from raising the general level of education of the entire population and extending and improving the qualification level of the labour force, additional positive effects of the development of the educational system have been noticeable also in the promoted platform for the creation of research potential. In 1990 there were per thousand of the employed population 4.5 researchers with academic qualifications working at research or research and development institutions including universities (expressed as the equivalent of full working hours).

47. Over a number of years, public expenditures, out of which most of the development and services of the educational system were financed, amounted to about 5 per cent of the social product of the gross national product.

48. Yugoslavia's long-standing participation, as an equal member of the international community, in the drafting and application through national legislation of the provisions of numerous relevant international documents, has favourably affected social development and the development of measures and instruments geared to that purpose. Participating directly in the work of the relevant United Nations committees, Yugoslavia has played a remarkable part in the drafting of United Nations documents for the preparation and marking of international decades and/or years, and was often the initiator of such drives as well. Endorsement of activities, like for example the International Year and Decade of Women, the International Year of the Child, the International Year of Disabled Persons, the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace and others, and the pursuit of relevant goals within national projects and institutions in cooperation with the United Nations have also made a remarkable contribution to social development in Yugoslavia. Alongside cooperation with the United Nations Yugoslavia also had well established cooperation on the European regional plane, as well as within the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other groups. All these activities both at the national and international levels have involved numerous Yugoslav experts whose contribution has been recognized and highly appreciated.

III. CRITICAL OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL INDICATORS WITH THE OUTLINED THRUST OF NECESSARY CHANGES

49. The indicators presented testify to the achievements made by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in its social development. However, the time factor brought to the surface the fact that in the future such vigorous social development and the manner of policy implementation would prove untenable in the given economic environment. This was revealed to the fullest by the economic reform process initiated in the late 1980s with the primary goal of weathering the economic crisis caused by the inefficiency of the former economic system and its management practices. Namely, it then became evident that the social policy had anticipated rights to comprehensive social development at a level that was not rooted in reality in terms of economic development. Parallel to this process, certain problems surfaced and, regardless of the progress previously made in the social sphere, continued to plague economic reform and economic restructuring even though the earlier approach to social development did not consider those problems capable of assuming broader-range proportions in terms of wide-scale poverty and homelessness; delinquency and crime; and pronounced privation of the aged, the disabled and other vulnerable categories. It also transpired that social development could no longer rely exclusively on public funds and institutions.

50. Conditioned by the above insights, the re-examination of the earlier perception of the interrelationship between economic and social development and the concept of social development and the relevant implementation policy resulted in the identification of necessary changes, as follows:

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(a) Economic development and the policy and measures required for its pursuit, accompanied by the revision of labour legislation, the adaptation of the measures and institutions of the labour market and human resource development policy, should pave the way for the revival of the economy and employment and, hence, peg social security and social progress to work and to remuneration as a predominantly market-conditioned category;

(b) In the interest of economic development and its long-term feedback effect on social development, revision of relevant legislation in terms of coverage, rates and entitlement holders, as well as the streamlining of the institutional network through which entitlements of import to social development are financed out of public sources, should bring public expenditures within real economic limits;

(c) Subject to giving the State an appropriate role, possibilities should be created for the burden of responsibility for social development and for the tackling of social problems to be partially and gradually transferred to the private sector, involving individuals, the family and non-governmental institutions.

51. Proceeding from these commitments, the social policy has been redefined in terms of its priorities, with emphasis placed on the mitigation of identified and emerging new sources of poverty and social dysfunctions, thus confining its redistributory role to the neediest population categories such as the jobless; the employed whose earnings are below the family subsistence level; elderly persons with low income and other population categories formerly covered by the social welfare policy measures.

52. The entities charged with the implementation of the changes outlined above could from the very beginning take advantage of the important fact that Yugoslavia, as can be seen from the text above, had defined, in tune with its needs and in line with the internationally accepted norms and standards, the rights and holders or rights under all forms of insurance and welfare, and the particular forms of transfer, as well as a wide network of institutions that play a part in social development.

IV. THE SOCIAL SITUATION IN THE EARLY 1990s

53. Developments in the early 1990s drastically changed the environment for the implementation of the reforms necessitated by economic and social development theretofore and most dramatically demonstrated, on the example of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, what pernicious effects political problems can have on economic and social development.

54. The anti-constitutional secession of Slovenia and Croatia followed by that of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia, reduced the territory of Yugoslavia from 256,000 to 103,000 square kilometres, and its population from 23.4 million to 10.4 million. The denial of the right to self-determination to the Serbs meant that over 30 per cent of the Serb population found themselves living in foreign environments. Numerous economic, social, family and other bonds permeating the life of the people were severed.

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55. As the unresolved political problems and ethnic and religious contradictions came to a head in the aftermath of the secession the situation ultimately escalated into a bitter civil war in parts of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia whose consequences resulted in severe disruptions in the economic field in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

56. Because of the shutting off of republican markets, the interruption of payment transactions, the erection of physical barriers to the flow of goods and services, and the consequent collapse of the entire infrastructural system and the total severance of economic ties between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the secessionist and war-ridden republics, the Yugoslav economy suffered enormous losses. As their synthetic indicator, the gross national product, which in 1990 amounted to a total of US\$ 26,590 million fell to US\$ 23,665 million in 1991.

57. Under such conditions it became next to impossible to maintain the results achieved earlier in social development and to satisfy growing social needs brought about by the influx of refugees from the republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

58. According to the data of the competent authorities, since the outbreak of the political crisis in some months there were as many as over 670,000 refugees from the republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, mostly from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The number of refugees is however estimated to have been higher in some months by as much as 25 per cent or even more, because not all refugees are reported to the competent authorities. There are members of various nationalities among the refugees. Most of them are Serbs and Montenegrins, followed by Moslems and members of other nations and nationalities of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

59. There are two particularly pertinent facts demonstrating how the presence of refugees is reflected on the social situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:

(a) The most vulnerable population categories from both ends of the age pyramid prevail in the refugee population; children and youth and old people, whose vulnerability is, apart from their ages, also heightened by the state of their physical and mental health damaged by the factors because of which they left their earlier places of residence, for example, fear, physical threats, the loss of loved ones. This refugee population places a considerable additional strain on the resources and institutions of the educational and health care systems and the social security system. Namely, apart from accommodation and food, refugees are also ensured health care and education at all levels as well as social security, under conditions equal to those provided to the domestic population.

(b) Over 95 per cent of the refugees have been taken in by Yugoslav families, which, apart from accommodation, also extend other forms of assistance to them, in a situation when owing to the reasons already mentioned they themselves are faced with a sharply deteriorating living standard that with the introduction of the sanctions has fallen to a level recorded over 20 years ago.

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60. Measures at the international level then followed. Initially within the European framework and then within the global framework, the international community, by its decisions which culminated in the adoption and implementation of Security Council resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992) and then resolution 820 (1993), imposing a total economic and every other form of blockade, placed such constraints on the economic and social development of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and on its capacity to resolve fundamental problems included in the agenda of the World Summit for Social Development, as have no precedent in the history of world community.

61. The one-sided suspension of the agreement on cooperation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community and of its accompanying protocols, the exclusion by all developed countries of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from the General Scheme of Preferences, the suspension of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's participation in the activities of international organizations (the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and of bilateral agreements in the area of international trade and other forms of economic cooperation have already seriously damaged and threaten further gravely to harm the economy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its position in international economic and financial processes in which it had been fully integrated for years.

62. Under the effect of the sanctions the gross national product fell by 26.2 per cent in 1992 relative to 1991, and the available estimates for 1993 attest to its further annual decline by about 30 per cent. In comparison with 1990 the gross national product in 1993 is lower by 52.7 per cent and relative to 1989 it amounts to only 43.3 per cent of the gross national product registered that year. The per capita gross national product which in 1991 still amounted to US\$ 2,274, fell, according to estimates for 1993, to US\$ 1,163.

63. The sealing off of Yugoslav borders for imports of raw materials, intermediaries and fuel severely affected all branches of the economy. Thus, according to the latest data, industrial output in 1991 fell by 18.0 per cent relative to the preceding year, in 1992 by 22.7 per cent and in 1993 by as much as 37.3 per cent. After having registered a 9.1 per cent growth in 1991, agricultural production registered a decline in the following years, by 18.0 per cent in 1992 and 7.2 per cent in 1993.

64. The interruption of export and import flows with foreign partners consequent to the blockade, among which the major ones were the countries of the European Union and other European countries, has had devastating effects on export-oriented activities and those branches and activities which used to be markedly import-oriented. Among these is the pharmaceutical industry as a branch of special, direct importance for the development of the health system and health care, those key components of social development.

65. The sanctions, in particular since the adoption of resolution 820 (1993), have dealt a severe blow to all types of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's transport and its communications with the world, as well as internally (the impossibility to import fuels, spare parts, etc.). The isolation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has cut short the foreign tourist trade and domestic

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demand for tourist services has substantially dropped owing to the strong decline in the purchasing power of the population.

66. The slackening of all other economic activities is also in evidence.

67. According to the latest figures, investments in 1991 fell by 13.9 per cent relative to the preceding year, in 1992 by 33.6 per cent and by as much as 38.6 per cent in 1993.

68. The interruption of payment operations has also adversely affected the inflow of foreign exchange from Yugoslav workers employed abroad, which has for a number of years been an important item in the country's foreign balance of payments. The recoupment of health care expenses incurred by Yugoslav nationals insured abroad has been rendered difficult or impossible, as has been the exercise of their personal right to the transfer of their pensions and other social security benefits which Yugoslav nationals and their families have become entitled to by working abroad.

69. The economic blockade jeopardizes the right of every individual to live in a healthy environment and adversely affects the attitude of the individual and of the community towards the environment and the need to treat it in keeping with sustainable development requirements.

70. The severance of economic ties with the world is attended by the isolation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in virtually every other field, the consequences of which indirectly or directly detract not only from the possibilities for economic development but also from those for social, cultural and development in general.

71. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been suspended from all scientific, technical and technological cooperation programmes. The implementation of national programmes initiated within the framework and with the financial backing of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been cut short. Relevant Yugoslav institutions have been prevented access to the most important international databases such as the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (OERN), the European Academic Research Network (EARN), the European On-line Information Network (EURONET), EUROBASE and the On-line Information Service (OLIS) and others. The exchange has been rendered impossible for experts, materials and equipment, and even for scientific and research publications; representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are seldom invited to international symposia and scientific gatherings. Yugoslav radio and television have been excluded from the European Broadcasting Union.

72. One need not particularly stress either the consequences of the suspension of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from the work of numerous specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations such as the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and others that deal with issues of exceptional significance for the rights and status of individuals and the development of national strategies and policy in the fields of population,

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health, education, employment and other key areas of social and cultural development.

73. Declining economic activity has strongly eroded the functioning of the labour market and the premise of earnings being a market category determining the financial and social standing of an individual and his family; likewise, it has arrested the process of disencumbering the economy of social costs. In 1993, the number of persons employed was lower than in 1990 by 400,000 or about 15 per cent. Among the employed, large numbers are redundant. It is however, very important to stress that among the latter, apart from redundant labour which would surface anyway given the process of restructuring now under way, there are large numbers whose labour would be required if it were not for the sanctions. While the sanctions are in force, such workers are, in conformity with adopted legislation, sent on paid leaves and are paid compensation during that period amounting to a certain percentage of their earnings by their employers at their own expense or with the assistance of State funds. It is indubitable that these arrangements have their economic price, but one should not lose sight of the fact that they are not motivated by social considerations only as a measure to protect income, but also by the effort, in the long-term interest of the economy, to prevent the erosion of the manpower base of the economy by dismissing these workers. This is all the more important if account is taken of the fact that a number of the employed, including top experts, are leaving their jobs and going abroad in search of better living conditions.

74. There are no precise figures yet on the number of professionals who have left the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia over the past three years, but it is certain that their number is not small and that they include the most eminent experts and scientists, whose leaving is a very heavy loss for the development of the economy and society.

75. In 1993, total registered unemployment rose to 15.1 per cent of the total workforce, with the rate being considerably lower for men (11.4 per cent) than for women (20.7 per cent). This difference merits attention, especially since the rate for men is by only 0.4 percentage points higher than it was in 1990, and for women by as much as 2.5 percentage points. In addition to persistent traditional factors which generally make employment more difficult for women (marked orientation to education for less rewarding jobs, etc.), this has also been contributed to by factors resulting from the deteriorating general economic and social situation. On the one hand, examples show that women feature more on dismissal lists, which potentially increases their share among the unemployed. On the other hand, the devastating effect of the crisis on living standard increases the need for the employment of women, as second family supporters, which results in ever larger numbers of women applying to employment services.

76. The immense fall of industrial production and of the overall social product has directly contributed to the lowering of the living standard of the entire population.

77. Average earnings in real terms, which in 1991 fell (relative to the preceding year) by 5 per cent, experienced a drastic decline upon the outbreak of the war and the imposition and subsequent tightening of the economic blockade: 48 per cent and 61 per cent in 1992 and 1993 respectively. Thus,

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average earnings in 1993 retained only 18.9 per cent of their real 1990 value, or only 14.9 per cent of the purchasing power of average earnings in 1989.

78. The position of pensioners has been even more unfavourable. The average pension has been about 80 per cent of the average salary. In 1993 the average pension amounted to only 40.5 new dinars (equivalent to the same amount of deutsche marks) and retained only 17 per cent of its real 1990 value, or only 13.6 per cent of the purchasing power of the average 1989 pension.

79. The financial and social standing of the employed, pensioners and all other sectors of the population deteriorated as economic activity slackened throughout the period under observation, but it was in the second half of 1993 that the situation sharply worsened with hyperinflation gaining momentum month after month to reach towards the end of 1993 and in January 1994 20-30 per cent daily. The earnings of the employed in December 1993 amounted to only 24.6 dinars and in January 1994 to around 26 dinars (equivalent amounts in deutsche marks).

80. The purchasing power of earnings and pensions late in 1993 and in January 1994 declined so drastically as to bring to the verge of poverty over 85 per cent of workers' and over 92 per cent of pensioners' households respectively, which in the period in question could not procure even elementary foodstuffs, and consequently feared hunger, especially the elderly, with an increased mortality rate. The average earnings amount in that period could only buy 43 litres of cow's milk or 86 kilograms of the cheapest bread or 11 litres of edible oil or 1.2 kilograms of pork or 8.7 kilograms of washing powder.

81. The lower purchasing power of the population and the total blockade of foreign trade, especially in raw materials for processing, even those required for the pharmaceutical industry, have led to a virtual standstill in a number of industrial branches, with other facilities running at or under 30 per cent of their 1990 operating capacity. This has made processing industry products extremely costly, even more expensive than in many other countries having a considerably higher per capita income.

82. Owing to the drastic decrease of the purchasing power of earnings and other emoluments of the population stemming from labour and social security schemes, the physical volume of retail trade also declined: in 1991 by 2 per cent, in 1992 by 41 per cent and, after the savings deposits of households had been used up, by a further 75 per cent in 1993. In 1993, the physical volume of retail trade amounted to only 14.7 per cent of that in 1990. In 1993, the low income of the employed and of other population groups was sufficient only for purchasing the bare minimum of staples, above all bread, and some milk and edible oil. Trade in industrial consumer goods, for example, clothes and footwear, was reduced to a minimum, while sales of household appliances, furniture and other durable consumer goods were negligible.

83. Parallel with the decline in purchasing power, the pattern of use of household funds also changed. In 1991, of its totally available funds the average household spent 39.7 per cent on food, and in 1992 52.1 per cent; households in the lowest income brackets spent 51.1 per cent of their funds on food in 1991 and almost 64 per cent in 1992. With the rapid impoverishment of the employed and of the population in general it is estimated that in 1993

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75 per cent of the available funds was spend on food on the average, and as much as 90 per cent in households in the lowest income brackets. Efforts aimed at alleviating the consequences of poorer nutrition, especially of children and the elderly, exhausted the very last reserves of households spent exclusively to buy food and the necessary medicines. Families with a large number of children have been in the most unfavourable position. The children's allowance which they have been receiving, notwithstanding regular revisions of its nominal level, could do little towards easing the general inadequacy of income deriving from other sources.

84. The consequences of the rapid and severe fall of living standard of most of the population resulting from the sanctions also led to a rapid deterioration of the health status and pathology of the population. The sanctions imposed a direct blockade on supplies to health institutions whereby the health system found itself in a situation of having to cater for a larger number of beneficiaries, including refugees, the wounded and other persons from the war-ridden areas unable to obtain health care elsewhere, employing its existing facilities, medical staff and equipment and with a marked shortage of medicaments, medical supplies and spare parts. The inevitable consequences of this situation are the poorer quality of health care and the deterioration of the health status of the population.

85. On the one hand, the Yugoslav health system is unable to administer adequate therapy owing to the lack of medicaments and other medical supplies or to implement complete diagnostic procedures, given the reduction of laboratory analyses and the postponement and reduction of the number of emergency interventions. The hygienic-epidemiological situation has seriously worsened. In 1991 and 1992 there was a reduction in the number of samples of drinking water tested and an increase of the percentage of microbiologically and chemically unsafe samples. In those two years, owing to the lack of diagnostic means, no examinations were made of the levels of affliction within various contagious diseases.

86. On the other hand, the need for health care services has been objectively growing with the decline in the living standard, especially where the most vulnerable groups are concerned (children, women, especially pregnant women, the elderly and the handicapped), with the large number of patients afflicted with chronic non-contagious diseases (who depend on daily health care for their fitness for work and indeed lives), and with the presence of several hundred thousand refugees where the share of vulnerable groups is even more pronounced than among the local population.

87. The consequences of these two groups of factors are evident: the reduced extent of health care delivery, belated reporting to the health services when conditions have progressed to feature grave complications, increased hospital mortality rates and increased number of deaths of untreated patients.

88. After the imposition of international sanctions, the existing health legislation had to be amended with rigorous restrictions being introduced, i.e., a screening of patients to be extended health care. In keeping with the federal Government's strategy and measures to ensure health care under conditions of sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, absolute priority has

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been accorded to children under 18 years and women during pregnancy, childbirth and for a year after childbirth, the elderly and urgent cases, as well as to patients suffering from infectious diseases. The health system has found itself in a situation where it has to focus on curative treatment and urgent and unpostponable interventions. Preventive activities have in some areas (regular and control examinations of infants, preschool and schoolchildren, pregnant women, women of child-bearing age) been reduced by as much as 30 per cent.

89. The percentage of children covered and protected by vaccination against six contagious diseases for which immunization is compulsory, and which in 1990 was over 90 per cent, fell to 82.02 per cent in 1992. For measles alone the coverage was reduced to 80.64 per cent in that same year, which resulted in children contracting this disease with graver complications, and even in epidemics (8 epidemics in 1992, 27 in 1993) with 19 deaths.

90. Acute respiratory infections pose an even more serious health problem and account for between 66 and 75 per cent of the total child primary health care burden. Owing to the lack of medicaments these diseases are treated either inadequately or not at all, and given the reduced immunological resistance of children they progress into chronic conditions and are attended by frequent complications, among which the gravest is pneumonia, with the number of afflicted in 1992 higher by 5 per cent.

91. Cases of poliomyelitis among children have been registered again (12 cases) as well as rheumatic fever complications. The incidence of malignant diseases and diabetes among children is also considerable. There is an increasing number of undernourished and anaemic children (every second child treated in hospitals in 1992 and 1993 had a severe condition of anaemia).

92. In the total number of deaths of infants and young children the share has grown of deaths caused by intestinal infectious diseases, from 6.8 per cent in 1990 to 11.1 per cent in 1992. An even larger increase of mortality caused by intestinal infectious diseases is in evidence among children from 1 to 4 years old (3.4 per cent in 1990, over 17 per cent in 1992). The situation is similar with deaths caused by respiratory system diseases. In the first five months of 1993, because of the impossibility of performing surgery, 41 babies with heart defects died at the child cardiac surgery wards in two Belgrade hospitals and a clinic in Novi Sad.

93. A marked rise has been registered in the percentage share of infant mortality caused by diseases incurred prior, during and immediately after childbirth (perinatal mortality), from 41.3 per cent in 1990 to over 47 per cent in 1992. The causes are associated with the health condition of mother and child as the number of risk pregnancies and prematurely born children has grown. The number of children born prematurely, which in 1991 was 8 per cent rose sharply to 15 per cent in 1992. The perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births, which in 1990 was 15.9 per cent grew to 16.9 per cent by 1992. The rate of early neonatal mortality which in 1990 was 9.6 increased to 11.0 in 1992.

94. The principal diseases and conditions of greater socio-medical significance established in women's preventive health care services are complications of pregnancy, confinement, puerperium, then miscarriages, sterility, anaemia in

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pregnancy, malignant diseases; it is also important to note the increasing number of professionally unattended childbirths.

95. The changed pattern of adult morbidity is reflected in the increased number of patients suffering from non-contagious mass chronic diseases but also in the renewed incidence of contagious diseases.

96. The wider incidence of mass chronic non-contagious diseases especially features diseases of the circulatory system (in particular ischemic cardiac diseases, diseases of cerebral blood vessels, of pulmonary blood circulation), malignant diseases, diabetes, mental disorders, diseases of the digestive system, accidents and injuries.

97. Throughout the 1991-1993 period there was a marked shortage of broad-spectrum antibiotics, cardiotonics and psychopharmacological agents, but the most drastic has been the lack of antidiabetics and cytostatics (older patients have been taken off therapy); mass psychiatric diseases are seriously on the rise because of the lack of the necessary drugs; owing to the shortage of epileptic drugs epileptic seizures and exacerbated states are frequent; owing to the lack of immunosuppressive agents patients with organ transplants are at high risk; chronic renal insufficiency patients, instead of the needed three times are frequently dialysed only twice a week.

98. Treatment has become difficult and prolonged for many patients because they report for treatment late and with already manifest complications of the basic disease. Hence these diseases are the most frequent cause of death, with cardiomyopathy, acute cardiac arrest, occlusion of cerebral blood vessels, malignant diseases of the respiratory system being the leading ones. Mortality has increased in particular among the most sensitive population groups, chronic patients and the elderly.

99. Also on the increase is the number of homicides and suicides. From 1990 to 1992 the number of homicides rose by 30 per cent and of suicides by 12 per cent, which is also associated with the severe and protracted existential stress to which the population has been exposed.

100. The severe effects of the drastically exacerbated conditions for the functioning of the health system on the health status of the population in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are best demonstrated by the increased incidence of infectious diseases among both children and adults.

101. Apart from intestinal and parasitic diseases and droplet infections which have also occurred in epidemic form (in 1991, 188 epidemics with 3,693 sick people and in 1992, 249 epidemics with 9,488 sick people), of significance is also the heightened risk of tuberculosis. In addition, in 1992 10 cases of tubercular meningitis were registered.

102. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) poses a great and increasing threat. The number of people who have contracted and died from AIDS is on the rise: from 1985 to 1993 a total of 322 patients were registered with the disease, of which 171 died. In 1990 there were 50 AIDS patients and 27 died,

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and in 1993 54 new cases were reported and 22 died. An especially pronounced problem in this regard is the lack of reagents to test blood products for AIDS.

103. After a marked decline of their share in the morbidity pattern in earlier years, gonorrhoea and syphilis are registering a marked upward trend. Thus in 1990 the number of gonorrhoea patients was 401, in 1991 it was 387, in 1992 755 and in 1993 629, while the number of persons with syphilis in 1990 was 20, in 1991 24, in 1992 57 and in 1993 67 persons.

104. The total number of deaths from infectious diseases (without figures on AIDS-related deaths) increased in the period from 1990 to 1993 by 76 per cent. The number of deaths due to bacillary dysentery, encephalitis and measles rose in particular.

105. The indicators mentioned are not unknown to the international community. They are being repeated in this report as a reminder of the tragic effects of the sanctions, which are most drastically reflected on the health status of the population and threaten them with unforeseeable consequences not only for demographic development but also for the overall social and economic development which are closely interlinked.

V. THE SOCIAL SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF 1994

106. Late in 1993 the drafting began, and as of 24 January 1994 its implementation, of the programme of monetary reconstruction and economic recovery of Yugoslavia, the basic precept of which is self-reliance and drawing on remaining internal reserves. In view of the blockade of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's financial assets abroad as well as of its movable and immovable property and given the very modest foreign exchange reserves available in the country, this programme set objectives which realistically were hardly likely to be achieved, especially over a relatively short term. This in particular applied to:

(a) Curbing the enormous inflation, unprecedented in the history of Yugoslavia, and probably of the world, and its reduction to a yearly level of 6 per cent;

(b) Establishing a hard domestic currency and its convertibility, with the parity 1 dinar = 1 deutsche mark;

(c) Arresting the further decline of production, to be followed by the gradual recovery of economic activities and an increase of the social product in 1994 by 5 per cent relative to 1993;

(d) Reducing total public spending to a level of 42 per cent of the social product and a transition to financing public spending, after six months of the programme's implementation, exclusively from real income sources;

(e) Gradually increasing earnings, pensions and other emoluments in real terms and providing necessary humanitarian assistance to refugees and the destitute.

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107. Shortly after its implementation started the programme yielded results beyond all expectations. The huge inflation amounting to several million per cent and in the two months preceding the inauguration of the programme as much as several tens of millions per cent monthly, was cut short as if by the turning of a switch. Soon the new dinar also became stable with the parity 1 new dinar for 1 deutsche mark, and has been such for six months now, while prices in the first five months increased by only 0.8 per cent. Production has picked up and is registering some initial increases and there has been a perceptible improvement in the supply of the retail market as well as of real earnings and other emoluments stemming from labour and social security; all this has bolstered the confidence of wide popular strata in the ultimate success of the programme. The deficit in the financing of public expenditures has been substantially reduced, as have interest rates on credits with a view to stepping up production.

108. The purchasing power of earnings increased in February 1994 in respect of virtually all foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods, but not in respect of utilities and services, especially water, heating electricity and personal services.

109. However, although average earnings and pensions as well as other emoluments accruing to households grew month after month, their purchasing power in April 1994 was still several times lower than in 1990. For instance, an average salary in 1990 could buy 703 litres of milk or 419 kilograms of cheaper bread, while in April 1994 it could ensure only 150 litres of milk or 123 kilograms of bread. In 1990 average earnings would buy 319 litres of edible oil or 65 kilograms of pork, and in April 1994 only 63 litres of oil or 16 kilograms of pork.

110. In the same period, April 1994, almost five average monthly salaries were needed to buy one refrigerator, almost nine for a colour television, almost eight for a washing machine, while in 1990 earnings for 20 days up to a maximum of a month and a half were sufficient to purchase these household appliances.

111. These selected indices illustrate the first positive effects of the programme on the living standard of the population. However, if observed relative to the situation several years ago and if due account is taken of the described accumulated problems in the health sector and in other areas of social development, in which, by the nature of things, positive changes cannot be achieved over so short a period as six months, it is quite clear that the economic and social recovery of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, pulling out its population from wide-ranging poverty and overcoming the country's lagging behind the rest of the world, will indeed be a lengthy and laborious process.

VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS

112. It is indubitable that the identified problems of social development in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are a tragic reflection of the circumstances prevailing in the world in which we live. The causes and the severity of these problems, among which notably those of productive employment, poverty and social integration, pose before the World Summit for Social Development the question of

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how problems can be addressed by drawing solely on one's own forces, in total international isolation, in a country which still features characteristics of a developing country and is at the same time confronted with problems attending the initial stages of the process of transition.

113. Numerous United Nations analyses and documents, including those made in the course of preparations for the Summit, clearly indicate that the globalization of the problem of the absence of adequate and equitable possibilities for the development of productive employment, for the elimination of the causes of and eradication of poverty, for the better social integration of all categories of the population, calls for global solutions, primarily through accelerated economic growth and the more equitable international distribution of its results. Expectations that with the end of the cold war the road would be paved for achieving actual agreement on such an approach and resources released to serve, rather than for destruction, for the development and progress of material and human resources, were soon dispelled.

114. Instead of that, the early 1990s witnessed the continued deceleration of the growth of the world economy, attended by major political changes with manifold consequences. In close conjunction with the economic crisis, political problems constitute a major limitation standing in the way of the resolution of social problems and of achieving social progress. The sanctions which the international community has imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a Founding Member of the United Nations, represent an example of such limitations, in fact unprecedented in the history of this Organization, under the aegis of which the Summit is to be convened.

115. The sanctions are denying an entire nation the right to development, a right upheld by numerous documents adopted by the international community, including the special Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted on 4 December 1986, with whole-hearted efforts on the part of Yugoslavia, by the General Assembly (resolution 41/128, annex). And, inter alia, the Declaration states that the human person is the central subject of development and should be an active participant and a beneficiary of the right to development. Although in this context the Declaration stresses that States have the primary responsibility for the creation of national and international conditions favourable to the realization of the right to development, it equally underlines that it is the duty of States to cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development. Without any justification whatsoever, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has for the past two years been totally excluded from such cooperation.

116. The maintenance of the sanctions and of the total international blockade, despite the efforts being made internally, shall have immeasurable consequences for the economy and the population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

117. Notwithstanding the initial results of the programme of monetary reconstruction and economic recovery of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, for any more significant production increases to be achieved and the financial and social standing of the population to be improved, it is necessary for the sanctions to be lifted and for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to be reintegrated in international monetary, economic and all other processes.

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118. The secession of parts of the former Federation and the sanctions and international blockade have so far inflicted vast damage on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's economy, estimated at around US\$ 45,000 million. Without the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's reinclusion in international economic, financial, trade and other flows, it will be impossible for the marked underutilization of economic capacity and the very low living standard to revert to their 1989 levels even over the next several years. Estimates indicate that in the more favourable social product growth scenario, of 8 per cent annually, on the assumption the sanctions are soon eased and thereafter also lifted, it would take 11 years for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to reach its 1989 social product level, while in the less favourable variant, i.e., the continued application or only a partial easing of the sanctions and a 5 per cent average social product growth annually, as many as 17 years would be required. Compared with 1989, the total immediate loss on account of the unrealized social product alone would, in the more favourable scenario, amount to US\$ 125,000 million, and in the less favourable one, over US\$ 148,000 million. It is certain that this would entail unfathomable consequences for social and economic development.

119. Everything that has been said in this report points to the one question that the Summit should address: How is the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, account being taken of the very long time it would require to return to its economic and social development level of five years ago, concurrently to seek to keep abreast of other countries in adjusting to changes that the twenty-first century brings to contemporary civilization and so prominently featuring in United Nations documents? How is it to give practical effect to those documents and to the conclusions of the Summit, unless the necessary headway is made in dealing with and eliminating political problems that crucially affect the resolution of development problems?

VII. PROPOSED CONCLUSIONS

120. In July 1994, the federal Government reviewed and accepted the present report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia prepared for the World Summit for Social Development to be convened at Copenhagen in March 1995 and agreed that the report be submitted via the usual channels to the competent body of the United Nations.



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CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE
PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND
CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/31, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 2 to 10 of the resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

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"2. Strongly condemns acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

"3. Urges States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction, including practical measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials;

"4. Also urges States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above and to bring offenders to justice;

"5. Recommends that States should cooperate closely through, inter alia, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to the exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

"6. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

"7. Also calls upon States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

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"8. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to issue a report on the item, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, containing also an analytical summary of the reports received under paragraph 8 above, on an annual basis, as well as to proceed with his other tasks pursuant to the same resolution;

"10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled 'Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives'."

2. By a note dated 17 January 1994, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the request contained in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987 and paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, and invited them to communicate to him their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154. In accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 47/31, section II.A of the present report contains an analytical summary of the reports received and section II.B contains the text of the same reports.

3. A total of 15 new reports of violations, as well as additional information on cases previously reported, were submitted by States pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 during the period 1 August 1993 to 22 July 1994. The corresponding figures for 1992 and 1993 stand at 68 and 11 respectively. 1/ Belarus, Finland, Kuwait and Malta reported that no such violations had occurred during the period in question.

4. In connection with six cases which had been reported and in respect of which no information had been received within a reasonable period of time from the States directly concerned, the Secretary-General, in accordance with subparagraph 10 (c) of resolution 42/154, addressed reminders to such States. As shown in the table contained in section II.C of the present report, two follow-up reports have been received in response to the reminders of the Secretary-General.

5. No views were received from States pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

6. In accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 and paragraph 12 of Assembly resolution 42/154, section III contains a report on the state, as at 22 July 1994, of ratification of, and accessions or successions to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, 2/ the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 3/ and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973. 4/

II. REPORTS RECEIVED FROM STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 8
OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 47/31

A. Analytical summary of the reports

7. The reports submitted to the Secretary-General during the period 1 August 1993 to 22 July 1994 cover a wide range of incidents concerning diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. States have resorted to the reporting procedures available to them for two different purposes, either to report violations regarding their own missions and representatives, or to submit information on incidents which occurred in their own territory, whether such incidents had or had not been previously reported by the other States concerned.

8. The reported incidents differ substantially as to their nature and gravity, including a number of diverse acts of violence directed against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. Some of these incidents led to tragic consequences.

1. Violations of the protection of diplomatic and consular premises

9. A number of communications have been submitted regarding: intrusions into diplomatic or consular premises of missions resulting in material damage or injuries to personnel; in some instances, violent attacks on such premises; and other acts of violence, vandalism and disturbances of the peace of diplomatic and consular posts.

10. A series of violations occurring at diplomatic and consular premises were reported by Turkey, including a number of incidents at its consular offices in Germany, France and Switzerland as well as an attack on the Turkish Embassy in Bern, some of which resulted in material damage and injury to personnel. In addition to these reports, information was submitted by Belgium concerning an intrusion into the Embassy of Peru; by Denmark concerning an attempted arson at the Embassy of Mexico; and by the United Republic of Tanzania concerning an intrusion into the Danish Embassy in Dar es Salaam.

11. There were a number of reported thefts occurring at diplomatic premises, including incidents reported by Denmark regarding the Embassy of Venezuela, by Estonia regarding the embassies of Finland and Latvia and by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding an attack and robbery at the residence of the Ambassador of Indonesia.

12. There were also reports on incidents involving explosive devices, including reports by Estonia concerning an explosion at the Embassy of the United States of America, and by Yugoslavia concerning explosive devices found in the Yugoslav Embassy and the Ambassador's residence in Albania.

13. A number of the communications received during the period in question provided information in response to previously reported incidents involving diplomatic or consular premises with regard to the results of criminal investigations or judicial proceedings, measures taken to avoid similar occurrences, and in some instances offers to provide compensation or

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reimbursement for the cost of repairing the damage incurred as a result of various incidents.

2. Attacks on the persons of diplomatic and consular representatives and their families

14. There were several reported incidents of violent attacks directed against diplomatic or consular personnel, many of which involved persons travelling in official vehicles. The Russian Federation reported that the Russian Ambassador was forcibly detained while travelling to the Russian Embassy in Latvia, with Latvia subsequently reporting that it had apologized for the incident. The Islamic Republic of Iran reported an attack on Iranian Embassy employees while in an embassy car in Iraq, as well as the killing of a Turkish diplomat in Iraq while driving a car previously owned by an Iranian diplomat who was apparently the intended victim. Iraq reported an attack on an Iranian diplomat in Baghdad as well as an attack on an Iraqi diplomat while driving with his family in Tehran. Yugoslavia also reported that explosion of a car owned by one of its diplomats as well as other threats and hostile activities directed against its Embassy and personnel in Turkey. Turkey reported the assassination of the Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy in Athens while getting into his car in front of his residence and Jordan reported the death of a Jordanian diplomat as a result of a terrorist attack in Beirut.

15. A number of communications provided information in response to previously reported incidents involving the safety and security of diplomatic and consular personnel with respect to the results of criminal investigations and judicial proceedings.

B. Text of the reports

1. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 5/

[Original: English]

[7 December 1993]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations, pursuant to the procedure established by General Assembly resolutions 42/154 and 47/31 relating to the protection, security and safety of the diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, has the honour to transmit the following conclusions issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania (see below).

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations hereby requests that this information be circulated to all Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 42/154.

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The Permanent Mission also requests that this information be included in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

Conclusions on the incidents which occurred in the Yugoslav Embassy on 30 September and 11 October 1993*

1. On 30 September 1993 (at about 2100) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was informed by the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana that in the hinder part of its grounds two objects were found which at first sight gave the impression of explosives. Once the information was received, an investigation group was set up consisting of experts, inquirers and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. During the inspection of the place of the incident it was concluded that we had to do not with a pure explosive, but with a mixture of kerosene, ammonium nitrate (fertilizer) enclosed in a beer can with a fuse serving as incendiary and detonator at the end of it.
3. During the surveying that went on in the days that followed, the experts came to the conclusion that such a mixture presented no danger for human lives and the premises of the Embassy, except for the noise. At the same time measures were taken by the competent authorities to reinforce the police guarding the Embassy building. We clarify that, on 30 September 1993, none of the objects had exploded.
4. On 11 October 1993, we were informed by the Ministry of Public Order that two explosions had been heard in the territory of the Yugoslav Embassy. Once the information was received, the investigation group was set up and went to the place of the incident. The result of the inquiries was that, as in the first case, we had to do with handmade explosives (a mixture of kerosene and ammonium nitrate). Further inquiries proved that the explosive had been placed by members of the staff of the Embassy, which is confirmed by the testimony of the police who were at the surrounding wall and close to the explosion spot, and by the testimony of the eyewitnesses who saw what happened from the buildings beside the Embassy.
5. Considering the case of 11 October 1993 as fully proved to have been prepared by the staff members of the Yugoslav Embassy, and considering the fact that the incident of 30 September 1993 was similar to the following one (the material that was used, the way the explosive was prepared, the connection of the fuse with the detonator was carried out by means of the same pincers) make us reach the conclusion that both incidents were prepared by staff members of the Yugoslav Embassy.
6. This has been explained to the representative of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Tirana. Likewise, the

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations on these incidents is reproduced in No. 16 below.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence have issued, in both cases, statements on the results of the inquiries.

7. The Republic of Albania fully abides by the generally accepted commitments on the protection of diplomatic missions within its territory and the lives and property of their personnel, as provided in the Vienna Convention. However, as can be easily presumed, it is not within its powers to prevent such acts from occurring, as was twice the case with the Yugoslav representation in Tirana, when the Embassy staff themselves carried them out.*

2. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 6/

[Original: French]

[26 August 1993]

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Belgium to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's notes verbales LA/COD/4 of 25 November 1992 and 28 January 1993, has the honour to transmit to the Secretariat the following information for the period June 1992 to May 1993.

1. On 11 March 1993, the Embassy of Peru at Brussels was occupied by five members of the Collectif d'Agitation et de Propagande Communiste (CAPC), an extreme left-wing pressure and propaganda group in Belgium. The five unarmed occupants locked themselves up in the premises of the Embassy from whence they displayed a banner and distributed leaflets from the windows. Police units were dispatched to the scene. They sought the Embassy's permission to break a window-pane in order to enter the building. The five occupants were brought before the State Prosecutor. The police are still investigating the matter. Meanwhile, the protection of the Embassy and of the Ambassador's residence has been considerably enhanced.

2. On 3 and 14 February 1993, the Embassy of Zaire at Brussels and the Consulate General at Anvers respectively were the targets of spontaneous demonstrations. During the incident of 3 February, demonstrators pelted the Embassy building with eggs. Twenty-five people were taken away by the police. During the 14 February demonstration, several windows at the Consulate were broken. Security at the Embassy and Consulate has been strengthened.

3. Regarding the incident of 23 March 1992 when a group of PKK supporters forced their way into the Embassy of Turkey at Brussels and caused considerable damage there, five people have been questioned by the State Prosecutor. It is now up to the latter to take a decision regarding the appropriate legal proceedings. In any case, compensation has been paid for all the damage and

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations on these incidents is reproduced in No. 16 below.

protection for the Turkish diplomatic and consular missions in Belgium has been considerably enhanced.*

3. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 7/

[Original: English]

[9 June 1994]

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations has the honour, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4, dated 17 January 1994, to submit the following report pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31. The report covers the period between 1 January 1993 and 1 March 1994, and concerns incidents probably not all of which could be characterized as serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives under the terms of paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987.

19 May 1993

1. Part of the fence surrounding the Embassy of Yugoslavia in Copenhagen was overturned by an unknown offender.

16 July 1993

2. An unknown offender broke into the Embassy of Venezuela in Copenhagen and stole a small amount in cash.

23 September 1993

3. An unknown offender painted the front of the Peruvian Embassy in Copenhagen with catchwords.

4 November 1993

4. In Copenhagen (and in other European cities) attempts were made against Turkish interests, including the Turkish Business Office and the Turkish Information Office. Stones and Molotov cocktails were thrown against the offices. The result was only moderately damaged materiel. Two offenders have been sentenced to imprisonment; the other offenders have not been identified.

8 December 1993

5. The front of the Swedish Embassy in Copenhagen was dirtied with "paint bombs" and catchwords by unknown offenders.

* The report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations is reproduced in A/47/325/Add.1, sect. II.B, No. 5.

13 and 17 January 1994

6. Attempts were made against the Mexican Embassy in Copenhagen. On 13 January 1994, the Embassy building was painted with catchwords. On 17 January 1994, an arson attempt was made at the entrance to the Embassy, which, however, only caused moderately damaged materiel. It has not been possible to identify the offenders.

7. It should be pointed out that Danish Police authorities continuously evaluate security conditions as related to foreign diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Denmark. These evaluations form the basis of security measures to be adopted with respect to the individual diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, including those affected by the above-mentioned incidents.

4. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Estonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 8/

[Original: English]

[15 June 1994]

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Estonia to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 and in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, has the honour to convey the following.

1. On 1 March 1993, 30 bullets were shot at the back of the Embassy of France by drunken men, destroying three windows. The Estonian Police immediately began an investigation and as a result the shooters were arrested and it was qualified as an act of hooliganism.

2. In August 1993 a bomb exploded under the satellite antenna of the Embassy of the United States of America. Following the incident Estonian Police authorities immediately began an investigation, which is still in progress. The current results of the investigation show that the explosion was not a terrorist act against the American Embassy, but only hooliganism.

3. During the night of 23 February 1994, there was a burglary in the Consular Bureau of the Embassy of Finland in Tartu. A fax machine and a telephone were stolen. The incident is still under investigation by the Estonian Police. Currently, the premises of the Bureau are under security protection.

4. On 3 April 1994, at 1545, an armed burglary took place at the apartment of the Consul of the Embassy of Latvia. The Estonian Police authorities immediately began an investigation in cooperation with the police authorities of Latvia. The investigation is still in progress and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Division of Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges, is being kept informed of any changes.

/...

5. On 13 April 1994, there was a burglary in Narva-Jõesuu in the apartment of Mr. Jens Groendahl-Larsen, who is a member of the mission of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to Estonia. Since Narva-Jõesuu is a relatively deserted place, the following security measures were taken at Mr. Larsen's residence: round-the-clock surveillance by the security police and installation of an alarm system connected to the Central Police Station. The investigation is still in progress and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Division of Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges is being kept informed of any changes.

5. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 9/, 10/

[Original: English]

[1 December 1993]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 11 June 1992, has the honour to communicate the following outcome of the investigations into the violations committed on 11 March 1992 against the Consulate General of the Republic of Turkey in Germany.

1. The following action has been taken against the persons who attacked the Turkish Consulate General in Mainz on 11 March 1992. The activities of 112 unknown persons were investigated. Investigations were also opened against persons unknown. Four persons were arrested and tried and convicted by the court of first instance. The sentences were as follows:

2. One of the accused was given a prison sentence of 2 years and 10 months for a serious breach of the peace and for resisting arrest and causing serious bodily harm. Two others were given 2 years and 10 months and 1 year and 9 months respectively for resisting arrest and causing serious bodily harm. A fourth was sentenced to 12 months for a breach of the peace. Yet another was given 12 months for breach of the peace, resisting arrest and wilful bodily harm.

3. None were given probation. The judgements have meanwhile become final.

[Original: English]

[10 March 1994]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 18 October 1993, has the honour to forward a report on the state of investigations into the incidents of 24 and 25 June 1993 directed against several consulates general of the Republic of Turkey in Germany.*

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations on these incidents is reproduced in No. 13 below.

1. The current state of investigations into the incidents referred to is as follows.
2. At about 8.40 a.m. on 24 June 1993, several armed persons forced their way into the Turkish Consulate General in Munich. They took 23 persons hostage, for the most part members of the Consulate General's staff. Some members of the staff managed to escape. A short time afterwards, the hostage-takers released two visitors and two ill members of the staff. They initially threatened to blow up the Consulate General if the police stormed the building. They demanded that the Federal Government halt all supplies of arms to Turkey and bring an end to the "war in south-east Turkey"; the Federal Chancellor was to make a televised declaration to this effect and contact the Turkish Government. During the afternoon and early evening, all female hostages were released. In the course of the later negotiations at the scene of the crime, conducted among others with Minister of State Schmidbauer, the hostage-takers realized the futility of their actions and gave up after talking to a representative of the press.
3. The Public Prosecutor General of the Federal Court of Justice in Karlsruhe has taken charge of the investigation into the attack. His competence to prosecute the crimes committed in this case is founded on the hostage-takers' attempted compulsion against constitutional bodies, a crime which falls within the jurisdiction of the Public Prosecutor General under the provisions of the Judicature Act (Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz).
4. All 13 persons who took part in the attack were brought before the summary judge at the Federal Court of Justice on the night of 25 June 1993 for the issuance of a warrant of arrest. The summary judge issued warrants for the arrest of 12 of the persons charged; they are in custody. The summary judge refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of the thirteenth person, a 15-year-old youth.
5. On 24 June 1993, a group of 30 persons gathered in the courtyard of the Turkish Consulate General in Karlsruhe. The Consulate was closed by the staff. It was possible through talks to persuade the Kurds to leave the Consulate. As this was a peaceful and spontaneous demonstration, no investigation was instituted into this incident.
6. According to the judicial authorities of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, no investigation was initiated in connection with disturbances in Hamburg on 24 June 1993.
7. On 24 June 1993, about 170 demonstrators gathered in front of the Turkish Consulate General in Essen; some threw stones and bottles. In their attempts to disperse the demonstration they met with considerable opposition. Sixteen persons were detained temporarily and released after being questioned as there were no grounds for arrest. The public prosecutor's office in Essen has now concluded its investigation. It intends shortly to bring charges against the aforementioned 16 persons for breach of the peace and obstructing enforcement officers in the execution of their duty.

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8. On 24 June 1993, four persons threw bottles of paint over the entrance of the Turkish Consulate General in Stuttgart. This resulted in damage to property amounting to about DM 10,000. A 23-year-old Turkish national was detained temporarily. The Local Court issued a warrant of arrest, which was later set aside. The other perpetrators are unknown. On 28 September 1993, the accused was fined 65 days at a rate of DM 5 per diem for damage to property in coincidence with bodily injury caused by negligence by the Local Court in Stuttgart. The warrant of arrest was revoked. No decision has yet been made on the appeals which have been lodged by the public prosecutor's office and the accused.

9. On 24 June 1993, a group of demonstrators forced their way into the premises of the Consulate General in Münster and caused considerable damage to property. Twenty-one persons were temporarily detained and brought before a summary judge, who issued warrants of arrest in 18 cases. The public prosecutor's office in Münster charged 20 of those detained with breach of the peace and other offenses. Fifteen of the accused have now been, in most cases finally, convicted. Suspended sentences were passed, some of which were youth custody sentences, of between 6 and 18 months. The trials of five of those accused have not yet taken place. One person accused is still being held in custody while awaiting trial. In the other cases, the warrants of arrest have been annulled.

10. On 24 June 1993, around 30 persons forced their way into the area in front of the Turkish Consulate General in Hanover, which was sealed off by technical instruments, and blocked the entrance, making normal Consulate business impossible. Thirty-two persons were temporarily detained for intimidation, another for obstruction and assaulting two policewomen. The public prosecutor's investigation has not yet been completed.

11. On 24 June 1993, a demonstration of around 150 Turkish nationals took place in front of the Turkish Consulate General in Hürth. Unidentified individuals damaged several window-panes and three vehicles and threw paint bombs against the front of the house. The investigation has now been discontinued as it was not possible to trace any perpetrators.

12. As a result of the attack on the Turkish Consulate General in Düsseldorf on 24 June 1993, three investigations have been instigated against three persons known by name who have been charged for damage to property and obstructing enforcement officers in the execution of their duty. The investigations have not yet been completed.

13. On 25 June 1993, around 100 persons attempted to storm the Consulate General in Karlsruhe. Turks in front of the building were attacked with wooden sticks and hammers; four persons were injured. The public prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe initiated a preliminary investigation against eight persons who have been charged. A warrant of arrest for seven persons charged was issued; five warrants were annulled. One person charged has absconded and another has been remanded in custody. The investigations have largely been completed. Two youths were charged with breach of the peace in December 1993.

6. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 11/, 12/

[Original: English]

[21 December 1993]

The Deputy Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, that on 12 December 1993 a Turk diplomat was shot and killed in Baghdad by members of a terrorist organization (MKO) headquartered in Iraq.

1. A communiqué issued by the organization after the attack explicitly stated that it had been carried out by mistake since the Turk diplomat had approached in a car recently purchased from an Iranian diplomat. The communiqué blames Iranians for not warning the purchaser concerning the possibilities of terrorist attacks against the car.

2. It may be mentioned in this respect that the communiqué clearly demonstrates the fact that cars carrying Iranian diplomats are targets of terrorist activities by the members of the organization and that such attacks are so widespread in Baghdad that Iranian diplomats must give warnings to purchasers of their cars concerning the possibilities of terrorist activities against them.

3. It is requested, as required in paragraph 9 of the aforementioned resolution, that this report be circulated to all States.

[Original: English]

[21 January 1994]

The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, that at 1430 hours on 15 November 1993 an Iranian Embassy car was attacked in Baghdad by a group of members of a terrorist organization (MKO) headquartered in Iraq. The invaders broke glasses of the car, threatened to death the driver and another employee of the Embassy sitting in the car by firing on the air. They scattered after the arrival of Iraqi security forces.

It is requested, as required in paragraph 9 of the aforementioned resolution, that this report be circulated to all Members of the Organization.

/...

7. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission and the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 13/, 14./ 15/, 16/

[Original: Arabic]

[14 September 1993]

The Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 and paragraph 9 (b) of General Assembly resolution 42/154, has the honour to communicate the following.

1. The Ministry has learned that, at 1.30 p.m. on Friday, 30 August 1993, the Second Secretary at the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad was assaulted and beaten. The offender has remained unidentified because the Embassy did not inform the Iraqi police authorities at the time of the occurrence of the incident and did not furnish the necessary information about the offender so that he could be pursued and arrested. The Iraqi authorities have taken all the steps necessary in such cases and have provided the requisite medical care for the victim. We are continuing to investigate the matter.

2. The competent Iraqi authorities, in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations, are proceeding to the adoption of all possible measures to enhance the security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

[Original: Arabic]

[14 September 1993]

The Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, has the honour to communicate the following.

1. At 11.15 p.m. on 20 August 1993, as the Third Secretary at the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran, Abd al-Karim Isa Ibrahim, was returning home in his car with his family, two cars intercepted him. Some eight individuals got out of one of them and sprayed gas at him and his family. Then they set on him with blows, forced him out of the car and beat him with a metal instrument and wooden clubs, causing extensive injuries. After throwing him to the ground, the gang left the scene of the incident. The Embassy called the police, and the injured victim was transported to the hospital and thence to Baghdad to receive the necessary treatment.

2. This act - it is clear from the modus operandi that the Iranian authorities were behind it - constitutes a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and General Assembly resolution 42/154 concerning the adoption of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

/...

[Original: Arabic]

[4 February 1994]

On instructions from my Government, with reference to your note LA/COD/4 of 30 December 1993 and pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 1987, I have the honour to inform you as follows.

1. At 1550 hours on Saturday, 11 December 1993, shots were fired at Mr. Çağlar Yücel and Mr. Hüsseyin Kerim Kerimoğlu, officials at the Turkish Embassy in Baghdad, while they were driving through an area that is subject to special security measures. The Iraqi authorities concerned immediately had them taken to hospital, where they received first-rate medical attention. Mr. Çağlar Yücel, however, was badly wounded, and he subsequently died in the hospital.

2. When the Iraqi authorities instituted the proper inquiries in accordance with the laws in force, it became clear that at the time of the shooting the car occupied by the two victims had been carrying diplomatic registration plates belonging to the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad. It appears that the victim Çağlar Yücel had agreed to purchase the vehicle from an Iranian diplomat, Mr. Ali Hoseinpur, who had handed it over to him before the proper clearances had been obtained and the proper procedures completed, including the replacement of the vehicle registration plates with plates bearing the diplomatic numbers of the Turkish Embassy. Mr. Yücel then used the car in the area in which the shooting took place. The Iranian Embassy had been instructed on many previous occasions that its vehicles must avoid passing through this area as a precautionary measure, and full clarification had been provided to the Embassy concerning the special character of the area.

3. The Iraqi authorities concerned have arrested the perpetrators, and they are pursuing the proper inquiries into the circumstances of the incident with a view to taking judicial measures for their punishment.*

[Original: Arabic]

[6 June 1994]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to your note LA/COD/4 of 26 January 1994, your note LA/COD/4 of 27 May 1994 and paragraph 9 (b) of General Assembly resolution 42/154, I have the honour to inform you as follows.

1. The Iranian report dated 21 January 1994* concerns a collision between a 1990 Toyota Super Saloon belonging to the Iranian Embassy and bearing the registration number 7 CD 4 and another vehicle belonging to the Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq organization. The relevant Iraqi authorities had taken all possible measures to ensure the necessary protection.

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations on this incident is reproduced in No. 6 above.

/...

2. The incident in question is entirely within the scope of the excesses and provocations in which the Iranian Embassy engages against the premises and members of the Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq organization and of the Embassy's endeavours to plan the implementation of terrorist operations against that organization.

3. In accordance with the above resolution and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations, the Iraqi authorities concerned are continuing to take all necessary measures to enhance the security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

8. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 17/

[Original: English]

[3 February 1994]

The Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the former was advised by the Jordanian Government to submit the following:

At 9.30 a.m. on 29 January 1994, Counsellor Na'eb Imran Maa'ita of the Jordanian Embassy in Beirut became the victim of a ruthless terrorist armed attack that resulted in his untimely death while serving his country as a diplomat. The cowardly act was perpetrated in front of Mr. Maa'ita's house as he was preparing to drive to his office.

The Permanent Representative of Jordan wishes to ask the Secretary-General to consider the text of this letter in the context of paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987, which was reaffirmed in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 of 25 November 1992.

9. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 18/

[Original: English]

[25 March 1994]

The Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 27 January 1994 and to report in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 of 25 November 1992.

1. On 10 January 1994, the Chairman of the Vidzeme Municipal Council of the City of Riga, Mr. Andrejs Rucs, ordered municipal police and a unit of Home Guards to block access to certain sites in Riga. In implementing this order, the car of the Ambassador of the Russian Federation to the Republic of Latvia, Mr. A. Rannikh, was stopped.

/...

2. Immediately following this incident the National Security Council of Latvia called on the Ministers' Cabinet to remove Mr. Rucs from office and to investigate the matter.
3. On the same day, at an extraordinary meeting of the Government of the Republic of Latvia that was also attended by the President of the Republic of Latvia, H.E. Mr. G. Ulmanis, a resolution was passed to relieve Mr. Rucs from his duties.
4. On 11 January, the Ministry of Interior disarmed the municipal police of the Vidzeme district that was involved in the incident.
5. On the same day, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia presented a note to the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Latvia in which the former apologized for the incident.
6. The Ministry of Interior of Latvia has acquainted the personnel of the police with the relevant provisions of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and has provided appropriate instructions in order to prevent a repetition of such an incident in the future.*

10. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 19/

[Original: English]

[22 June 1994]

The Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations, in reference to the Secretary-General's notes LA/COD/4 of 10 February 1994 and 10 June 1994, has the honour to report the following in conformity with General Assembly resolution 47/31.

1. On 29 January 1994, Mr. Na'eb Maaita, Counsellor of the Embassy of Jordan in Beirut, was the victim of an armed attack which resulted in his death. The Lebanese authorities at all levels were duly alarmed and launched an intensive investigation which led to the arrest of the following Palestinians who are members of a militant organization:

Youssef Mahmoud Cha'ban, born 1963
Youssef Mahyoub Abwani, born 1963
Bassam Abdallah Jabre, born 1962
Samir Khalil Mustafa Ahmad, born 1962
Wasfi Abdurrahman, born 1949
Thaher Mohammad Ali, born 1970

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations on this incident is reproduced in No. 11 below.

/...

Ikab Nemr Al-Faha'a, born 1969
Salim Ahmed, date of birth unknown
Nabil Ahmed, date of birth unknown
Hamed Al-Dersh, date of birth unknown
Ouns Malik, date of birth unknown
Suleiman Mustafa, date of birth unknown
Maher Abdellah, date of birth unknown
Mounir Ahmad, date of birth unknown

2. All of the above are under arrest and their trials are currently in progress before the Judicial Council in Beirut. The outcome of the proceedings will be conveyed to the Secretary-General upon their conclusion.*

11. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 20/

[Original: Russian]

[21 January 1994]

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations has the honour to report as follows in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 of 25 November 1992.

1. On the morning of 10 January 1994, a vehicle of the Embassy of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Latvia (plate number CD 3302) carrying the Russian Ambassador, A. A. Rannikh, was stopped on its way to the Embassy in the Latvian capital, Riga, by an armed group of municipal police officers and Latvian militiamen (zemessargi). Despite the diplomatic plate numbers and the presentation of a diplomatic identity card, the leader of the group said he had instructions not to allow anyone out of the district in question. After a detailed explanation of the diplomatic status enjoyed by the Embassy's staff and motor vehicles, the Ambassador's car continued on its way. However, the armed individuals made threatening gestures with an automatic weapon.

2. This incident was particularly dangerous because, although similar and even more serious acts of provocation against Russian representatives had been committed repeatedly between 1991 and January 1994, this was the first time that they were directed against the Russian Ambassador. Furthermore, on that same day, 10 January 1994, municipal police officers and armed militiamen blocked access to certain sites in Riga falling under the authority of the armed forces of the Russian Federation, and two Russian generals were unlawfully arrested and detained in handcuffs for five hours.

3. The situation changed only after the most vigorous protests by the Russian side and the personal intervention of the President of the Republic of Latvia,

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations on this incident is reproduced in No. 8 above.

G. Ulmanis. The detainees were released and access to the sites restored that very same day. Official apologies were made to the victims, including the Ambassador of the Russian Federation. Nevertheless, the Russian side remains concerned as to whether the Latvian side will this time be able, as promised, to take appropriate measures not only to punish those responsible but also to prevent similar incidents occurring in the future and to ensure the necessary protection, security and safety of Russian diplomatic and consular representatives in Latvia.

12. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 21/

[Original: English]

[10 February 1994]

The Secretary-General, in a note dated 18 October 1993 (LA/COD/4), has drawn our attention to the reporting procedures provided for in General Assembly resolution 42/154. In that resolution, the General Assembly requests any State in which a serious violation of "protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations" has taken place to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible on measures taken following the violation.

In his note, the Secretary-General refers to a note submitted to him by the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations.* In an enclosure to the latter note, entitled "The attacks against and occupation of Turkish diplomatic and consular missions", under the subtitle "Sweden", the following is reported:

"The Turkish Tourism Office in Stockholm was attacked by five terrorists with iron bars covered by newspapers. The attackers destroyed the armored entrance door and the furniture inside the building. The damage was assessed at US\$ 20,000 to US\$ 25,000."

The Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations wishes to state the following.

1. Sweden deeply regrets the incident, reported by Turkey, which took place on 24 June 1993. Sweden is, further, fully aware of its undertaking following General Assembly resolution 42/154 (and subsequent relevant resolutions), to report serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.*

2. The Turkish Tourism Office in Stockholm, however, is not accorded diplomatic status. For that reason, Sweden has considered the attack on that office not to be a violation of the protection, security and safety of

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations on this incident is reproduced in No. 13 below.

diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. In conformity herewith, Sweden, at the time of the incident, chose not to report it to the Secretary-General.

3. The contents of this note do not prejudice the Swedish view that foreign tourism offices in Sweden are not accorded diplomatic status and that attacks on such offices do not fall within the reporting procedures provided for in resolution 42/154 (and following resolutions reiterating these procedures).

13. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission and the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 22/, 23/, 24/

[Original: English]

[12 October 1993]

The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations, pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, has the honour to submit the following information.

ATTACKS AGAINST AND OCCUPATION OF TURKISH
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS

Germany

1. On 24 June 1993, at 0835 hours, an armed group of 13 people occupied the Turkish Consulate General in Munich and took 20 staff members hostage. They disconnected telephone wires and spilled gasoline on the floors. They announced that they would remain there for two or three days and threatened to set the building on fire. The terrorists wrote slogans on the walls, smashed windows and chanted anti-Turkish slogans. The occupation lasted about 15 hours and ended with the arrest of the terrorists.

2. On 24 June 1993, at 1015 hours, the Turkish Consulate General in Karlsruhe was attacked by a group of approximately 30 people. The attackers were unable to penetrate the building and were dispersed at 1115 under police supervision.

3. On 24 June 1993, at 1000 hours, the chancellery of the Turkish Consulate General in Hamburg was attacked by a group of 15 to 20 sympathizers of the PKK terrorist organization.

4. A group of 150 persons, shouting separatist slogans and throwing stones, attacked the Turkish Consulate General in Essen on 24 June 1993, at 0955 hours. The attackers were holding banners that read "Halt military aid to Turkey" and "Stop the massacre in Turkey" and were carrying PKK flags. Additional police forces arrived at the scene 30 minutes later and intervened 5 minutes thereafter. The police took the group to the opposite side of the street. Meanwhile, some of the demonstrators were arrested. Despite insistent calls by

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police, the group did not disperse. Ten to 20 more people were arrested. Those who were apprehended were later released.

5. On 24 June 1993, some attackers threw paint on the door of the Turkish Consulate General in Stuttgart and escaped.

6. On 24 June 1993, at 1010 hours, around 30 to 40 terrorists came to the Turkish Consulate General in Münster in two groups. The first group caused extensive damage to the waiting-room on the first floor. Simultaneously, the second group attacked outside windows with stones and iron bars. Fifteen of the attackers were captured at the "man-trap". The police arrived at the scene 15 minutes after being called by telephone and arrested the terrorists. The estimated damage of the first floor is around DM 100,000.

7. On 24 June 1993, at 1015 hours, a group of 30 to 40 people arrived suddenly in front of the Turkish Consulate General in Hanover. After blocking the entrance, they started demonstrating. Two mounted policemen intervened immediately and, with the help of additional policemen who arrived very quickly at the scene, the demonstrators were dispersed in 15 to 20 minutes. Many demonstrators resisting the police were detained. Later, a group of 100 people demonstrated on the opposite side of the street, in front of the Consulate General with flags and banners supporting the PKK. The demonstration ended at around 1200 hours under police supervision. No damage was caused to the Consulate General. The police later confiscated a knife, a stick and many batteries found on the street. During the attack, two policemen were wounded and 33 of the attackers were arrested.

8. The same day, around 1000 hours, a group of 100 demonstrators, shouting slogans against Turkey, came up to the main entrance gate of the garden of the Turkish Consulate General in Cologne and continued their demonstration for approximately one hour. They threw stones and damaged five side-windows of the Consulate General and some of the cars of the Consulate General personnel.

9. In the morning of 24 June 1993, many people, under the pretext of pursuing consular business, tried to enter the Turkish Consulate General in Düsseldorf by force. The entrance door was locked by security officials at 0945 hours. At 1030 hours a person who was already in the waiting-room of the Consulate General, attempted to cause trouble and to break the teller-window separating the official area from the waiting room; having failed to do this, he reached over the window and damaged a typewriter and a telephone. The person was taken under control by the security personnel of the Consulate General with the help of some Turkish citizens who were inside the building and was later handed over to the German police. By this time, a group of 18 to 25 people had gathered outside the garden fence. Two people from this group jumped over the fence and attempted to bring down and burn the Turkish flag flying over the Consulate General building. Those people were taken out by the German police. Additional German police coming to the scene took away by car the other two perpetrators and dispersed the group outside the Consulate General fence.

10. On 25 June 1993, at 1330 hours, a group of 60 to 70 people, including women and children who had gathered in front of the Turkish Consulate General in Karlsruhe, attempted to attack the Chancellery. The police force came to the

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scene immediately, surrounded the group and took them to the police centre. Separatists shouted "revenge" slogans.

France

11. About 10 terrorists entered the reception section of the Turkish Consulate General in Marseilles and took hostage the security guard and maintenance personnel. They were not able to penetrate through the security section. While four of the attackers were holding the officials hostage, the others left the building and joined the crowd outside. Meanwhile a person at the reception section, pretending to mediate between officials and terrorists, joined the attackers. Attackers were trapped at the reception section as a result of the activation of the security system. Two of the attackers, while trying to strangle the security guard with a necktie, threatened to kill the hostages and to blow up the building with the bombs alleged to be contained in their two black bags if they were not allowed to enter the offices of the Consulate General, and their demands to talk to the local press and be televised by the local TV channel were not met. The demands of the terrorists were rejected. The local police, which had been informed at the beginning of the event, began taking precautions at approximately 1105 hours around the Consulate General and the Superintendent of the police in charge of the operations stayed continuously in contact with the Consul General. At about 1300 hours, the attackers came out of the building with the hostages. After repeatedly chanting anti-Turkish slogans in front of the press and the television cameras, they were arrested. The released security guard and maintenance personnel were given medical treatment on the spot. Only sprays and tear gas were found in the bags of the arrested attackers.

Switzerland

12. On 24 June 1993, at 1000 hours, the Chancellery of the Turkish Embassy in Bern and the residence building were attacked by about 100 militants with guns, Molotov cocktails, iron bars and stones.

13. All of the windows and shutters of the building were broken. Following the penetration of the attackers to the garden and the besieged residence, security guards of the Embassy fired into the air to deter the attackers. However, the attack continued. During the attack, a Turkish security guard was wounded in the neck and on the head. The alarm system connected to the police was activated as soon as the attackers were seen approaching the Embassy. In addition, the Swiss Foreign Ministry and the fire department were immediately notified. The Swiss police arrived at the scene 20 minutes after the incident took place. As a result of the event six or seven attackers were wounded. It was learned that one of them later died.

14. A group of 15 militants of the PKK terrorist organization entered the Turkish Consulate General in Geneva the same morning at 1005 hours. They disconnected the electricity and telephone connections and destroyed all the furniture in the Consulate General.

15. The Turkish Consulate General in Zurich was attacked suddenly by a group of 70 to 80 people, the same day, at 0950 hours. The attackers threw stones for 15

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minutes at the armoured entrance door and the windows of the first, second and third floors and caused extensive material damage. The attackers dispersed when the security guard shot into the air. Despite being notified immediately of the assault at the very beginning, the police arrived only after the attackers left. (It was observed that during the discussions the police had spoken to the members of the Consulate General in a threatening manner. Even the Turkish Consul General was threatened to be taken into custody.)

Sweden

16. The Turkish Tourism Office in Stockholm was attacked by five terrorists with iron bars covered by newspapers. The attackers destroyed the armoured entrance door and the furniture inside the building. The damage was assessed as US\$ 20,000 to US\$ 25,000.

[Original: English]

[16 May 1994]

The Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 dated 5 May 1994, which contains in its annex a note of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)* and in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, has the honour to inform him of the following.

1. On 19 April 1994, at 4.30 p.m., a private car belonging to the First Secretary of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Ankara was heavily damaged by a bomb explosion. Two other cars parked nearby were incinerated in the same incident. Following the incident, Turkish Police authorities immediately began their investigation and the search for the perpetrators is presently in progress.
2. Immediately after the bombing act took place, the existing security measures were reinforced for further protection of the Embassy staff and their dependants. Indeed, prior to the latest event, there had already been ample security measures to protect the said Embassy. As a matter of fact, during the public demonstrations which took place on 10 April 1994 in Ankara to protest the blatant Serbian massacre in the Sarajevo market-place and when a certain excess of indignation had been displayed by the demonstrators, no demonstrator was allowed to approach to the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, owing to heavy police protection. Upon the above-mentioned bombing incident private residences of the Embassy staff as well as their private vehicles were also temporarily taken under protection.
3. In the light of the aforementioned facts, the Government of Turkey unequivocally rejects the groundless accusations contained in the note of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia attached to the Secretary-General's note and

* The report submitted by the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations is reproduced in No. 16 below.

considers them as gross misrepresentation of facts. The Government of Turkey is cognizant of the fact that the safety of all diplomatic and consular missions is under its guarantee and protection according to international law. In this context Turkey reiterates its commitment to its obligations under the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. In this vein, all information regarding the incident was transmitted along with the Turkish Government's sympathies to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the Turkish Embassy in Belgrade on the same morning. In fact, the said Ministry was first informed about the bombing by the Turkish Embassy. Furthermore, the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Ankara, Mr. Bugarcic, was briefed in a joint meeting held in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the police authorities on the security measures taken after the latest incident. Incidentally, all of the prior representations made by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the security measures in general had been duly and promptly relayed to the relevant security authorities on a regular basis. Unfortunately, the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations is not in a position to vouch for the fact that the same level of protection is accorded to the Turkish diplomats and diplomatic and consular mission in Belgrade by the Serbian authorities.

4. Having suffered a great deal by scourges of terrorism itself, Turkey's position on terrorism is evident and well known. Thus the slanderous allegations made by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding the involvement of the high-level Government officials are truly abhorrent and despicable. The policy of the Turkish Government on the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, in general, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular, is also abundantly clear. Therefore, Turkey strongly condemns and deplores not only acts of terrorism but also crimes against humanity and policies of ethnic cleansing in all forms and it has been at the forefront of fostering international cooperation against inhuman atrocities committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Serbian aggressors.

5. As to the deceitful allegations contained in the above-mentioned note of the Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations regarding the encouragement given to the perpetrators of the bombing by the Turkish media, it should be obvious that, as in all democratic societies, the independent Turkish press is simply fulfilling its duties to manifest the rightful outcry of Turkish society in the face of one of the cruellest crimes committed against humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Serbian aggressors. Therefore, Turkey categorically rejects all such accusations made in the above-mentioned note concerning the Turkish media.

6. The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations hereby requests that this information be circulated to all Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 42/154. The Permanent Mission also requests that the procedure envisaged in paragraph 10 (b) of the same resolution be applied and that this information be included in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

[Original: English]

[8 July 1994]

The Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, of the following.

1. On the morning of 4 July 1994, around 9 a.m., the Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy in Athens, Omer Haluk Sipahioğlu, was assassinated in front of his residence right after he got in his car to go to the Embassy.

2. According to the information received from the Turkish Embassy in Athens, one of the three assassins first broke the front window on the right side of the car and fired seven shots at the victim. Counsellor Sipahioğlu was rushed to the hospital and immediately operated upon. However, he died during the operation.

3. The assassins fled the area in a car, which was later on found 600 metres from the crime scene. It was later discovered that the same car had been stolen on 10 June 1994 in the Kipseli neighbourhood of Athens.

4. Meanwhile, the Foreign Minister of Greece, Mr. Karoulas Popoulas, who was in Egypt at that time, stated that the assassins might belong to the terrorist organization known as "17 November". Later on, the "17 November" terrorist group claimed responsibility for the assassination of Counsellor Sipahioğlu.

5. This cruel murder of a Turkish diplomat was not the first attempt against the lives of Turkish diplomats in Greece.

6. Indeed, on 31 July 1980, Mr. Galip Özmen, the Administrative Attaché of the Turkish Embassy in Athens and his daughter were assassinated. On 7 September 1991, Mr. Çetin Görgü, Deputy Press Attaché of the Turkish Embassy in Athens was also murdered. On 16 July 1991, the Chargé d'affaires in Athens, Mr. Deniz Bölükbaşı and the Administrative Attaché, Ms. Nilgün Keçeli, were severely wounded in a bomb attack against the official vehicle of the Turkish Embassy.*

7. The Government of Turkey calls upon all States to adopt all necessary measures to protect the safety and security of the diplomatic and consular missions in their territories and further appeals to them to comply with their obligations under the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents and other relevant international instruments. The Government of Turkey urges all States to take the necessary measures aimed at preventing acts of terrorism and activities of terrorist

* The report on this incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations is reproduced in A/47/325, sect. II.B, No. 16, para. 32.

groups within their territories, and expresses its hope that the perpetrators of these heinous crimes would be brought to justice by the Greek authorities.

8. The Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations hereby requests that this information be circulated to all Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of General Assembly resolution 42/154. The Permanent Mission of Turkey also requests that the procedure envisaged in paragraph 10 (b) of the same resolution be applied and this information be included in the report of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

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14. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 25/

[Original: English]

[9 May 1994]

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 17 January 1994 concerning General Assembly resolution 47/31 of 25 November 1992. The following report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of the above-mentioned resolution.

Attack on the official vehicle carrying the Turkish Deputy Prime Minister

1. On 13 July 1993 the Embassy car carrying the Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey and the Turkish Ambassador to a call on the Foreign Secretary was pelted with objects thrown by demonstrators who had gathered at the Foreign Office. The vehicle was damaged; however, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Ambassador were unhurt.

2. No arrests were made; however, the Foreign Office recognized its responsibilities under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and reimbursed the Embassy £651.37 for repair costs.

Demonstration outside the Turkish Embassy in London on 19 July 1993

3. On 19 July 1993, a demonstration by 500 Greek Cypriots took place outside the Turkish Embassy at 43 Belgrave Square. The Embassy had been informed by the Diplomatic Protection Group that a demonstration would take place and local police from Belgravia Station were positioned at the Embassy.

4. At around 2200 hours, the demonstrators began to get aggressive and an additional 40 Diplomatic Protection Group officers were called. The demonstrators then proceeded to move towards the Embassy, hurling eggs and paint as they went. The demonstrators were eventually dispersed, but the Embassy was left with red paint on the front of the building.

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5. Three demonstrators were arrested, one was cautioned for obstructing police, another was arrested for breach of the peace but was later released without charge and the third was charged with criminal damage.

6. The Foreign Office reimbursed the Embassy £2,702.50 to cover the cost of repairs to the Embassy.

Attacks on the Turkish Embassy, Turkish Airlines office, two city banks and the Turkish Islamic Centre, 4 November 1993

7. On 4 November 1993, Kurdish extremists attacked the Turkish Embassy, Turkish Airlines office, two city banks and the Turkish Islamic Centre. The attacks took place within minutes of each other and caused five minor injuries.

8. The Embassy was attacked with four plastic containers containing petrol which were thrown at the front door by between three to five males. These bombs caused extensive fire damage to the front of the building.

9. In response to these attacks the Diplomatic Protection Group posted a police officer on a 24-hour basis outside the Turkish Ambassador's residence, the Embassy and the Consulate. Uniformed policemen protected the Turkish Airlines office and the Turkish Cultural and Education centres during working hours.

10. A Special Branch protection officer was assigned to the Turkish Ambassador. To date, this protection continues.

11. No arrests were made for the attack on the Embassy; however, the Foreign Office recognized its responsibilities under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and reimbursed the Embassy £18,009.60 to cover the cost of repairs.

Attack on the Indonesian Ambassador to London, 26 January 1994

12. On 26 January 1994, the Indonesian Ambassador was attacked in his residence at 18 Winton Road, NW2. He was confronted by three males who proceeded to steal \$30,000, DM 40,000 and items of jewellery. The Ambassador received minor injuries to his face, from which he has now recovered.

13. The police suspect the attack was carried out by someone with inside knowledge rather than a terrorist organization. However, as yet no arrests have been made.

Demonstration at Kensington Town Hall, 2 February 1994

14. On 2 February 1994, approximately 12 anti-Iranian Government demonstrators gained entrance to a reception being held at Kensington Town Hall. The reception, hosted by the Iranian Embassy, marked the anniversary of the Iranian revolution. Two Diplomatic Protection Group officers were on duty.

15. Two of the demonstrators managed to get on the stage inside the hall and began to shout anti-Iranian Government slogans over the microphone. In the ensuing confusion a member of the Embassy's staff sustained minor injuries. The

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two demonstrators were quickly ejected and arrested. The demonstration had not been authorized.

16. The remaining demonstrators continued to harass people as they left the reception and subsequently seven were arrested, partly for their own safety. They were later released without charge.

17. The two other demonstrators were held on possible assault charges; however, they were later released on police bail pending a police investigation.

15. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 26/

[Original: English]

[10 January 1994]

The Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/31 and the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 28 January 1993, has the honour to report the following important information:

On 2 September 1993, four persons claiming to be Angolan citizens, and believed to be former members of the União Nacional para Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), forcefully broke and trespassed into the Chancery building of the Royal Danish Embassy in Dar es Salaam.

Efforts to persuade the trespassers to vacate the building were unsuccessful. Consequently, upon the request and specific authorization of the Government of Denmark, the police successfully removed the trespassers on Sunday, 3 October 1993.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania maintains its commitment to ensure the maintenance of peace and security of the entire diplomatic community in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic Relations of 1961.

16. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 27/, 28/, 29/

[Original: English]

[22 October 1993]

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, pursuant to the procedure established by General Assembly resolutions 42/154 and 47/31 relating to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, has the honour to transmit the

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following communication issued by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

1. On 30 September 1993, at about 8.30 p.m., a member of the staff of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Tirana, Albania, found two explosive objects in the courtyard of the Yugoslav Embassy and Ambassador's residence. It was subsequently established that they were unexploded devices which, fortunately, had caused no material or other damage. At the intercession of the Yugoslav Chargé d'affaires, the Albanian authorities conducted an investigation in the presence of the Embassy staff. The members of the Albanian delegation to the Main Yugoslav-Albanian Joint Commission for Border Incidents, in session at that time in Tirana, were also advised of the incident, while an extensive investigation was carried out by a group of 13 experts and officials from a number of Albanian ministries, including the Head of the Consular Department of the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. The incident was protested to the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Yugoslav Chargé d'affaires in Tirana, while the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia lodged a protest to the Albanian Chargé d'affaires for the failure of the Albanian authorities to take all necessary measures to provide security and protection of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Representatives of the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed regret at the incident and promised to do their utmost to investigate the matter and take the necessary measures to protect the Yugoslav diplomatic mission.

3. On 11 October 1993, at 9 p.m., another explosive device went off in the compound of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Tirana, fortunately without causing a loss of life or material damage. It was established that the device was the same in shape and origin as those detected on 30 September.

4. The same group of experts and officials who had investigated the previous incident took charge of this case as well. Representatives of the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs reiterated regret over the incident and promised to investigate it and provide police protection to the Yugoslav Embassy. However, on 12 October, in an absurd and callous twist of diplomatic etiquette and a disservice to Albania's authorities, the Albanian Ministry of Public Law and Order issued a statement alleging that the explosive devices found on 30 September 1993 had been planted by the staff of the Yugoslav Embassy.

5. In this connection, the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia renewed its protest to the Albanian Chargé d'affaires in Belgrade over the recurrence of the planting of explosive devices in the Yugoslav Embassy compound in Tirana at the time when Yugoslavia rightly expected a report on the investigation of the first such incident and the punishment of those responsible for it. It was emphasized that the Albanian authorities had not taken the necessary measures to protect the Yugoslav Embassy and that they were responsible for the security of the diplomatic mission and the protection of its representatives and property. The statement of the Albanian Ministry of

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Public Law and Order was rejected as the Ministry's attempt to shed its own responsibility and to assign the blame to the Embassy.

6. Instead of apologizing and accepting responsibility for the full protection of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to which it is bound by the norms of international law, the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued another statement on 13 October 1993 in which it blamed the staff of the Yugoslav Embassy for both incidents.

7. Such unfounded accusations, as well as the callous and absurd behaviour of the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, fit into the pattern of the continuing slander campaign conducted by Albania against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its authorities. This also shows that Albania does not fulfil the generally accepted commitments on the protection of diplomatic missions and the lives and property of their personnel and, in consequence, does not provide adequate conditions for their functioning.

8. The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations hereby requests that this information be circulated to all Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 42/154. The Permanent Mission also requests that the procedure envisaged in paragraph 10 (b) of the same resolution be applied and that this information be included in the report of the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

[Original: English]

[22 April 1994]

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, pursuant to the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 42/154 and 47/31 relating to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, has the honour to transmit the following communication issued by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

1. The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia lodged the most energetic protest of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Government of the Republic of Turkey for the terrorist attack committed on 19 April 1994 in Ankara, in which the car owned by the First Secretary of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Ankara, parked in front of his apartment building, was destroyed by a planted explosive.

2. The terrorist act endangered the lives of the Yugoslav diplomat and his family. This attack followed the repeated threats against the Yugoslav diplomatic and consular missions in the Republic of Turkey.

3. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers that the full responsibility for this terrorist act is borne by the competent Turkish authorities, which failed to undertake effective measures to fully protect the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, its staff and their dependants,

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even though the Yugoslav side repeatedly pointed to the threats and hostile activities directed against the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its personnel.

4. Perpetrators of this criminal act were encouraged by the continued and organized anti-Yugoslav and anti-Serb campaign in the Turkish media, supported also by hostile statements of the highest Turkish officials.

5. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia demanded that the Government of the Republic of Turkey identify and bring to justice the perpetrators of this terrorist act, compensate the damage inflicted, take all measures to ensure the full protection of the diplomatic and consular missions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Turkey and their unimpeded work and guarantee the security and safety of their staff, families and property, in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and other international instruments.

6. The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations hereby requests that this information be circulated to all Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 42/154. The Permanent Mission also requests that the procedure envisaged in paragraph 10 (b) of the same resolution be applied and this information be included in the report of the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

[Original: English]

[1 July 1994]

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 27 May 1994, which contains in its annex the report of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations of 16 May 1994, submitted in accordance with operative paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, has the honour to report the following.

1. The explanation provided by the Permanent Mission of Turkey concerning the terrorist attack of 19 April 1994 on the vehicle belonging to the First Secretary of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Ankara is totally unsatisfactory as it falls short of adequately addressing the issues set out in the Yugoslav note (LA/COD/4 dated 5 May 1994). That particularly applies to the responsibility of the official authorities of Turkey who failed to undertake appropriate measures to ensure the full security of the diplomatic and consular missions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, their staff, dependants and property despite repeated clear warnings and concerns expressed by the Yugoslav side.

2. Expressions of regret and reinforcement of the security measures after the attack had already taken place do not alleviate the responsibility of the Turkish authorities, who demonstrated insufficient vigilance and failed to take the necessary steps in order to effectively prevent this incident. Even more so, since that terrorist attack had been preceded by a number of incidents

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caused by Turkish citizens, the most flagrant example of which was the attack on the premises of the Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Istanbul in February 1993. The Yugoslav side has still not been informed whether the perpetrators of that terrorist attack have been identified and brought before justice.

3. The attempt to link the terrorist act of 19 April 1994, through fabricated assertions, to events in a third country, totally unrelated to that attack, in which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not involved, can only be interpreted as an effort on the part of Turkey to shift responsibility to the other side, namely, to indirectly justify it as an act of retaliation.

4. To compare the level of security and protection of the Embassy of Turkey in Belgrade and its staff with the position and level of security of the Yugoslav missions and their staff in Turkey is uncalled for and unacceptable, as can be best illustrated by this terrorist attack in Ankara.

5. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would like to reiterate that the perpetrators of this terrorist act have been encouraged by hostile statements of the high-level Turkish officials, based on flagrant falsehoods and a persistent and orchestrated anti-Yugoslav and anti-Serbian campaign in the Turkish media with the aim of stigmatizing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Serbian people. It cannot be "simple fulfilling of duties" by the Turkish mass media, since objective reporting is based on facts rather than falsehoods and manipulations.

6. The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations hereby requests that this information be circulated to all Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 42/154. The Permanent Mission also requests that the procedure envisaged in paragraph 10 (b) of the same resolution be applied and that this information be included in the report of the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

C. Reminders addressed to States directly concerned

<u>State concerned</u>	<u>Date of trans- mission of report to State concerned</u>	<u>Date of reminder to State concerned</u>	<u>Date of follow-up report, if any</u>
Costa Rica (to respond to a report from Mexico)	21 May 1993	5 November 1993	--
United States (to respond to a report from Mexico)	21 May 1993	5 November 1993	--
France (to respond to a report from Turkey)	18 October 1993	11 March 1994	--
Switzerland (to respond to a report from Turkey)	18 October 1993	11 March 1994	--
Iraq (to respond to a report from the Islamic Republic of Iran)	26 January 1994	26 May 1994	6 June 1994
Lebanon (to respond to a report from Jordan)	10 February 1994	10 June 1994	22 June 1994

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III. REPORT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPHS 12 AND 9 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 42/154 AND 47/31, RESPECTIVELY, ON THE STATE, AS AT 22 JULY 1994, OF RATIFICATION OF AND ACCESSION OR SUCCESSION TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF 1961, THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS OF 1963 AND THE RESPECTIVE OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO, AS WELL AS THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS, OF 1973*

A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Afghanistan		6 Oct. 1965
Albania	18 Apr. 1961	18 Feb. 1988
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964
Angola		9 Aug. 1990
Argentina	8 Apr. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Armenia		23 June 1993
Australia	30 Mar. 1962	26 Jan. 1968
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Azerbaijan		13 Aug. 1992
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Bahrain		2 Nov. 1971
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978
Barbados		6 May 1968
Belarus	18 Apr. 1961	14 May 1964
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Benin		27 Mar. 1967
Bhutan		7 Dec. 1972
Bolivia		28 Dec. 1977
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sept. 1993
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Brazil	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1965
Bulgaria	18 Apr. 1961	17 Jan. 1968
Burkina Faso		4 May 1987
Burundi		1 May 1968
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965

* For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications, accessions or successions to the international instruments, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11).

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Cameroon		4 Mar. 1977
Canada	5 Feb. 1962	26 May 1966
Cape Verde		30 July 1979
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
Chad		3 Nov. 1977
Chile	18 Apr. 1961	9 Jan. 1968
China		25 Nov. 1975
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	5 Apr. 1973
Congo		11 Mar. 1963
Costa Rica	14 Feb. 1962	9 Nov. 1964
Côte d'Ivoire		1 Oct. 1962
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cuba	16 Jan. 1962	26 Sept. 1963
Cyprus		10 Sept. 1968
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		29 Oct. 1980
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964
El Salvador		9 Dec. 1965
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Ethiopia		22 Mar. 1979
Fiji		21 June 1971
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Georgia		12 July 1993
Germany	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	28 June 1962
Greece	29 Mar. 1962	16 July 1970
Grenada		2 Sept. 1992
Guatemala	18 Apr. 1961	1 Oct. 1963
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968
Guinea-Bissau		11 Aug. 1993
Guyana		28 Dec. 1972
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978
Holy See	18 Apr. 1961	17 Apr. 1964
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968
Hungary	18 Apr. 1961	24 Sept. 1965
Iceland		18 May 1971
India		15 Oct. 1965
Indonesia		4 June 1982

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	10 May 1967
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	11 Aug. 1970
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Jamaica		5 June 1963
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Jordan		29 July 1971
Kazakhstan		5 Jan. 1994
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982
Kuwait		23 July 1969
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Latvia		13 Feb. 1992
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1971
Lesotho		26 Nov. 1969
Liberia	18 Apr. 1961	15 May 1962
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Lithuania		15 Jan. 1992
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963
Malawi		19 May 1965
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Mali		28 Mar. 1968
Malta		7 Mar. 1967
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991
Mauritania		16 July 1962
Mauritius		18 July 1969
Mexico	18 Apr. 1961	16 June 1965
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr. 1991
Mongolia		5 Jan. 1967
Morocco		19 June 1968
Mozambique		18 Nov. 1981
Myanmar		7 Mar. 1980
Namibia		14 Sept. 1992
Nauru		5 May 1978
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975
Niger		5 Dec. 1962
Nigeria	31 Mar. 1962	19 June 1967
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Pakistan	29 Mar. 1962	29 Mar. 1962
Panama	18 Apr. 1961	4 Dec. 1963
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru		18 Dec. 1968
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	18 Apr. 1961	19 Apr. 1965
Portugal		11 Sept. 1968
Qatar		6 June 1986
Republic of Korea	28 Mar. 1962	28 Dec. 1970
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan. 1993
Romania	18 Apr. 1961	15 Nov. 1968
Russian Federation	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1964
Rwanda		15 Apr. 1964
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987
San Marino	25 Oct. 1961	8 Sept. 1965
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983
Saudi Arabia		10 Feb. 1981
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	12 Oct. 1972
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Sierra Leone		13 Aug. 1962
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968
South Africa	28 Mar. 1962	21 Aug. 1989
Spain		21 Nov. 1967
Sri Lanka	18 Apr. 1961	2 June 1978
Sudan		13 Apr. 1981
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Swaziland		25 Apr. 1969
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	30 Oct. 1963
Syrian Arab Republic		4 Aug. 1978
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Aug. 1993
Togo		27 Nov. 1970
Tonga		31 Jan. 1973
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
Turkey		6 Mar. 1985
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982
Uganda		15 Apr. 1965
Ukraine	18 Apr. 1961	12 June 1964
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Uruguay	18 Apr. 1961	10 Mar. 1970
Uzbekistan		2 Mar. 1992
Venezuela	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1965
Viet Nam		26 Aug. 1980
Yemen		24 Nov. 1976
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire	18 Apr. 1961	19 July 1965
Zambia		16 June 1975
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991

B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on
Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of
Nationality of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina	25 Oct. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Belgium		2 May 1968
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan. 1994
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China a/		
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	19 Dec. 1969
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Germany	28 Mar. 1962	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968
Iceland		18 May 1971
India		15 Oct. 1965
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977
Madagascar		31 July 1963
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Myanmar		7 Mar. 1980
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		28 Mar. 1966
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974
Panama		4 Dec. 1963
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	7 Mar. 1977
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	

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Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland		12 June 1992
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Aug. 1993
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		15 July 1976

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11), note 3, p. 3, and note 1, p. 65.

C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on
Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory
Settlement of Disputes of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Australia		26 Jan. 1968
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sept. 1993
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Bulgaria		6 June 1989
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China a/		
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	
Costa Rica		9 Nov. 1964
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	13 Feb. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Fiji		21 June 1971
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Germany	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989
Iceland		18 May 1971
India		15 Oct. 1965
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait		21 Feb. 1991
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Malta		7 Mar. 1967

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Mauritius		18 July 1969
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		26 Apr. 1966
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama		4 Dec. 1963
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	25 Jan. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	22 Nov. 1963
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		1 Sept. 1993
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		19 July 1965

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11), note 3, p. 3, and note 1, p. 66.

D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Albania		4 Oct. 1991
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964
Angola		21 Nov. 1990
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct. 1988
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	7 Mar. 1967
Armenia		23 June 1993
Australia	31 Mar. 1964	12 Feb. 1973
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Azerbaijan		13 Aug. 1992
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Bahrain		17 Sept. 1992
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978
Barbados		11 May 1992
Belarus		21 Mar. 1989
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	27 Apr. 1979
Bhutan		28 July 1981
Bolivia	6 Aug. 1963	22 Sept. 1970
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	11 May 1967
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	22 May 1967
Canada		18 July 1974
Cape Verde		30 July 1979
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	9 Jan. 1968
China		2 July 1979
Colombia	24 April 1963	6 Sept. 1972
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Costa Rica	6 June 1963	29 Dec. 1966
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cuba	24 Apr. 1963	15 Oct. 1965
Cyprus		14 Apr. 1976
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		8 Aug. 1984
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Ecuador	25 Mar. 1964	11 Mar. 1965
Egypt		21 June 1965

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
El Salvador		19 Jan. 1973
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Fiji		28 Apr. 1972
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Georgia		12 July 1993
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Greece		14 Oct. 1975
Grenada		2 Sept. 1992
Guatemala		9 Feb. 1973
Guinea		30 June 1988
Guyana		13 Sept. 1973
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978
Holy See	24 Apr. 1963	8 Oct. 1970
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968
Hungary		19 June 1987
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 Apr. 1963	5 June 1975
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	10 May 1967
Israel	25 Feb. 1964	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Jamaica		9 Feb. 1976
Japan		3 Oct. 1983
Jordan		7 Mar. 1973
Kazakhstan		5 Jan. 1994
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	31 July 1975
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Latvia		13 Feb. 1992
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	20 Mar. 1975
Lesotho		26 July 1972
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	28 Aug. 1984
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Lithuania		15 Jan. 1992
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Malaysia		1 Oct. 1991
Maldives		21 Jan. 1991
Mali		28 Mar. 1968
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991
Mauritius		13 May 1970
Mexico	7 Oct. 1963	16 June 1965
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr. 1991
Mongolia		14 Mar. 1989
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Mozambique		18 Apr. 1983
Namibia		14 Sept. 1992
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	26 Apr. 1966
Nigeria		22 Jan. 1968
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		14 Apr. 1969
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	17 Feb. 1978
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	20 Mar. 1964	13 Oct. 1981
Portugal		13 Sept. 1972
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan. 1993
Romania		24 Feb. 1972
Russian Federation		15 Mar. 1989
Rwanda		31 May 1974
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983
Saudi Arabia		29 June 1988
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968
South Africa		21 Aug. 1989
Spain		3 Feb. 1970
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
Syrian Arab Republic		13 Oct. 1978
Togo		26 Sept. 1983
Tonga		7 Jan. 1972
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965
Tunisia		8 July 1964
Turkey		19 Feb. 1976
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982
Ukraine		27 Apr. 1989
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United Republic of Tanzania		18 Apr. 1977
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	10 Mar. 1970
Uzbekistan		2 Mar. 1992
Vanuatu		18 Aug. 1987
Venezuela	24 Apr. 1963	27 Oct. 1965
Viet Nam		8 Sept. 1992
Yemen		10 Apr. 1986
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	8 Feb. 1965
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	15 July 1976
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991

E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on
Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of
Nationality of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Belgium		9 Sept. 1970
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan. 1994
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
China ^{a/}		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Egypt		21 June 1965
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
Gabon		23 Feb. 1965
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		21 June 1978
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines		15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980

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Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland		12 June 1992
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11), note 3, p. 3, and note 2, p. 75.

F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on
Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory
Settlement of Disputes of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	
Australia		12 Feb. 1973
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan. 1994
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	
China a/		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Japan		3 Oct. 1983
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981
Mauritius		13 May 1970
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965

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Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	21 June 1978
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11), note 3, p. 3, and note 2, p. 76.

G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment
of Crimes against Internationally Protected
Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Antigua and Barbuda		19 July 1993
Argentina		18 Mar. 1982
Australia	30 Dec. 1974	20 June 1977
Austria		3 Aug. 1977
Bahamas		22 July 1986
Barbados		26 Oct. 1979
Belarus	11 June 1974	5 Feb. 1976
Bhutan		16 Jan. 1989
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sept. 1993
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burundi		17 Dec. 1980
Cameroon		8 June 1992
Canada	26 June 1974	4 Aug. 1976
Chile		21 Jan. 1977
China		5 Aug. 1987
Costa Rica		2 Nov. 1977
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cyprus		24 Dec. 1975
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 Dec. 1982
Dominican Republic		8 July 1977
Ecuador	27 Aug. 1974	12 Mar. 1975
Egypt		25 June 1986
El Salvador		8 Aug. 1980
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	10 May 1974	31 Oct. 1978
Gabon		14 Oct. 1981
Germany	15 Aug. 1974	25 Jan. 1977
Ghana		25 Apr. 1975
Greece		3 July 1984
Guatemala	12 Dec. 1974	18 Jan. 1983
Haiti		25 Aug. 1980
Hungary	6 Nov. 1974	26 Mar. 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 Aug. 1977
India		11 Apr. 1978
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		12 July 1978
Iraq		28 Feb. 1978
Israel		31 July 1980
Italy	30 Dec. 1974	30 Aug. 1985

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Jamaica		21 Sept. 1978
Japan		8 June 1987
Jordan		18 Dec. 1984
Kuwait		1 Mar. 1989
Latvia		14 Apr. 1992
Liberia		30 Sept. 1975
Malawi		14 Mar. 1977
Maldives		21 Aug. 1990
Mexico		22 Apr. 1980
Mongolia	23 Aug. 1974	8 Aug. 1975
Nepal		9 Mar. 1990
Netherlands		6 Dec. 1988
New Zealand		12 Nov. 1985
Nicaragua	29 Oct. 1974	10 Mar. 1975
Niger		17 June 1985
Norway	10 May 1974	28 Apr. 1980
Oman		22 Mar. 1988
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama		17 June 1980
Paraguay	25 Oct. 1974	24 Nov. 1975
Peru		25 Apr. 1978
Philippines		26 Nov. 1976
Poland	7 June 1974	14 Dec. 1982
Republic of Korea		25 May 1983
Romania	27 Dec. 1974	15 Aug. 1978
Russian Federation	7 June 1974	15 Jan. 1976
Rwanda	15 Oct. 1974	29 Nov. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1980
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Spain		8 Aug. 1985
Sri Lanka		27 Feb. 1991
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Switzerland		5 Mar. 1985
Syrian Arab Republic		25 Apr. 1988
Togo		30 Dec. 1980
Trinidad and Tobago		15 June 1979
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 Jan. 1977
Turkey		11 June 1981
Ukraine	18 June 1974	20 Jan. 1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Dec. 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 Dec. 1973	26 Oct. 1976
Uruguay		13 June 1978

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Yemen		9 Feb. 1987
Yugoslavia	17 Dec. 1974	29 Dec. 1976
Zaire		25 July 1977

Notes

- 1/ A/47/325 and Add.1-2; and A/INF/48/4.
- 2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.
- 3/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.
- 4/ General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.
- 5/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 14 December 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 22 December 1993.
- 6/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Peru, Turkey and Zaire to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 7 September 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 20 September 1993.
- 7/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Mexico, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 23 June 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 15 July 1994.
- 8/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Finland, France, Latvia and the United States of America to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 23 June 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 15 July 1994.
- 9/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 14 December 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 22 December 1993.
- 10/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 15 March 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 March 1994.
- 11/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Iraq and Turkey to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 30 December 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 7 January 1994.
- 12/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 26 January 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 8 February 1994.
- 13/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 27 September 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 September 1993.

14/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 27 September 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 September 1993.

15/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 9 February 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 28 February 1994.

16/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 23 June 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 29 June 1994.

17/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 10 February 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 18 February 1994.

18/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 5 April 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 April 1994.

19/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 1 July 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 6 July 1994.

20/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 27 January 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 11 February 1994.

21/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 22 February 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 28 February 1994.

22/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of France, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 18 October 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 29 October 1993.

23/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 27 May 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 2 June 1994.

24/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 13 July 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 19 August 1994.

25/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Indonesia and Turkey to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 3 June 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 8 June 1994.

26/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 19 January 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 31 January 1994.

27/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 15 November 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 24 November 1993.

28/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 5 May 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 12 May 1994.

29/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 5 July 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 18 July 1994.



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CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION,
SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND
REPRESENTATIVES

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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* A/49/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. During the period from 6 August to 16 September 1994, two reports were submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 of 25 November 1992. In addition, Belgium reported that no violations had occurred in the past year.

II. REPORTS RECEIVED FROM STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 8 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 47/31

A. Analytical summary of the reports

2. The reports submitted during the period contained information provided in response to previously reported incidents. In that regard, Greece reported on the investigation of the assassination of a Turkish diplomat on 4 July 1994 and Turkey provided additional information concerning the investigation of the explosion of a vehicle belonging to the First Secretary of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at Ankara on 19 April 1994.

B. Text of the reports

17. Note verbale from the Deputy Permanent Representative, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General 1/

[Original: English]

[26 July 1994]

With reference to the note by the Secretary-General dated 13 July 1994 (LA/COD/4),* the Deputy Permanent Representative, Chargé d'affaires a.i., has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, of the following:

On the morning of 4 July 1994, at 0850 hours, the Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy in Athens, Omer Haluk Sipahioğlu, who was inside his car, in front of his residence, on his way to the Turkish Embassy, was shot by an unknown person, assisted by two others. Counsellor Sipahioğlu was immediately rushed to a nearby hospital, where he died in the operation room.

* Transmitting a report on the incident dated 8 July 1994 received from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations and reproduced in section II.B, No. 13, of document A/49/295.

By a written statement on the same day, the terrorist organization "17 November" claimed responsibility for the assassination of the Turkish diplomat.

The President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well as all political parties and the people of Greece, have expressed their deep indignation and shock at this heinous crime.

The Government of Greece has also expressed its resolve to investigate the case thoroughly and to bring the offenders to justice, and continues to take all necessary measures aimed at ensuring the safety and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Greece.

The Government of Greece will inform you, as soon as possible, of the final outcome of the relevant proceedings.

18. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 2/

[Original: English]

[5 August 1994]

The Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, with reference to the note by the Secretary-General dated 5 July 1994 (LA/COD/4),* which contains in its annex a note from the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the United Nations and in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives", has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following:

The above-mentioned note verbale of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), which contains groundless accusations, constitutes a clear misuse of the mechanism provided for the Member States under paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, and paragraph 9 (a) of resolution 42/154. Turkey unequivocally rejects all the allegations in the note of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and would like to inform the Secretary-General once again that the investigation initiated by the Turkish Police Authorities and the search for the perpetrators are still in progress, and the Republic of Turkey is taking all necessary measures and fulfils its obligations under relevant international treaties to protect the diplomatic and consular missions and their representatives in its territory.

* Transmitting a report on the incident dated 1 July 1994 received from the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations and reproduced in section II.B, No. 16, of document A/49/295.

The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations hereby requests that this information be circulated to all Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 42/154. The Permanent Mission of Turkey also requests that the procedure envisaged in paragraph 10 (b) of that resolution be applied and this information be included in the report of the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154.

Notes

1/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 4 August 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 August 1994.

2/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 23 August 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 31 August 1994.



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Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. During the period from 17 to 28 September 1994, two reports were submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 of 25 November 1992.

II. REPORTS RECEIVED FROM STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 8 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 47/31

A. Analytical summary of the reports

2. The reports contained in the present addendum concern attacks on diplomatic and consular premises. Greece reports on material damage to its consular premises resulting from an explosive device, and Iraq reports on thefts at one of its embassies.

B. Text of the reports

1. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 1/

[Original: English]

[19 September 1994]

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations ..., in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 and paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987, has the honour to communicate the following:

On 5 September 1994, an explosion of limited range was produced by a device contained in a package, of unknown origin, sent to the Consulate General of Greece in Barcelona. Only minor material damage resulted from the explosion, because the personnel of the Consulate had evacuated the premises following a warning note contained in the package. No organization has taken responsibility for this act.

The Spanish Police authorities are conducting an investigation of the incident but have not yet located the culprits.

2. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 2/

[Original: Arabic]

[20 September 1994]

The Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations ..., with reference to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154, has the honour to communicate the following:

Criminals carried out a burglary at the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Brussels on the evening of 12 August 1993. The following items were stolen:

1. The Embassy's public and private records;
2. Seals for political mail;
3. An Embassy Mercedes car, which was found a few days later by the Belgian police;
4. Various amounts of cash from the safe, including a sum of 6,405,502 Belgian francs.

The incident occurred because the Belgians failed to provide the embassy building with adequate protection and security so that the criminals were emboldened to break in and perpetrate the crime. The fact that they have not yet been traced reflects negligence on the part of the Belgian Government in the performance of its obligations under the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, especially since it did not cooperate at all with the Embassy of Iraq in Brussels in investigating the circumstances of the crime. Moreover, it even refused to grant a temporary entry visa to an Iraqi diplomat who wished to join the Embassy for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into the crime and coordinating with the competent Belgian authorities. No reason was given for the refusal.

In view of the foregoing, the Belgian Government is responsible under international law for the damage resulting from the crime, and Iraq intends to present it with an official note claiming compensation.

The Government of Iraq requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to circulate this information to all the Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of General Assembly resolution 42/154 and to include it in the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154.

Notes

1/ The note verbale is being transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General.

2/ The note verbale is being transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General.
